The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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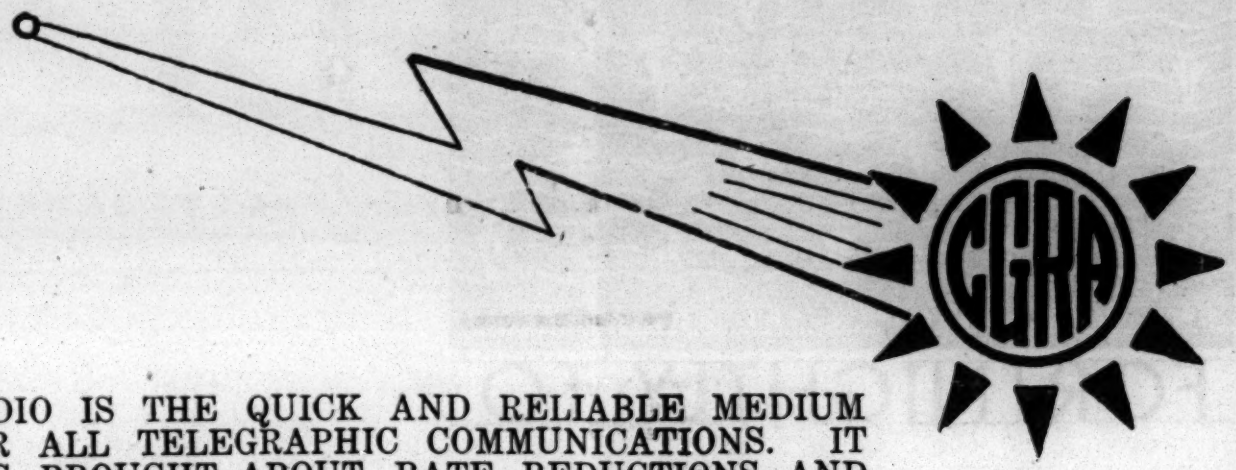

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Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

CAPT. FIORI AND THE FRENCH CONCESSION GAMBLERS

CAPT. E. FIORI, Chief of Police in the Shanghai French Concession, has sent a further letter to the local newspapers amplifying his position on the gambling scandal which has existed in the French-administered area of Shanghai for many months. The letter as it appeared in *The China Press* on Sept. 17 was as follows:

> With reference to the article published in yesterday's issue of your esteemed paper, I beg to state that in my interview with your correspondent, there was never question of the action of the French Police having been hampered by inability to obtain consular warrants for the arrest of foreigners other than French citizens. The action of the Police is hampered by the fact that it is extremely difficult to get the information regarding the nationality of the person, *responsible* for running a gambling den. As almost all of them are being conducted by some sort of "consortiums" composed usually of many persons of different nationalities, the task of the police of finding the responsible person and establishing his nationality is really a difficult one. But, when the nationality of this person is established, it is only a question of time to obtain a warrant for his arrest, and in this case, I always had and still have the fullest cooperation of the respective Consular Authorities.
>
> Trusting that this letter will once and for all "mettre au point" this question, I remain, Sir,
> Yours faithfully,
>
> E. FIORI
> *Directeur des Services de Police.*
>
> Shanghai, Sept. 15, 1931.

The purpose of this letter, as indicated in a discussion of this question in *The Review* on Sept. 19, was to shift the responsibility for gambling in the French Concession to the shoulders of other foreign consular authorities in the Shanghai district. Although Chinese and foreign residents of Shanghai are more or less familiar with the complicated workings of the conflicting exterritorial jurisdictions that prevail at Shanghai, some explanation is required in order that non-residents may understand the situation: Suppose, for example an American citizen is suspected of operating a gambling institution in the French Concession. In the ordinary course of events the American consular authorities would notify the French Consul-General of their suspicions and in consequence the French authorities would conduct an investigation in order to determine the accuracy of the report. In case the French authorities discovered that the American was guilty, they would report the facts to the

American consular authorities and in due course a warrant would be issued for the American's arrest, following which he would be tried in the U. S. Court for China and if found guilty would be sentenced. From a practical standpoint, however, the situation is not so simple, because the American gambler being aware of the illegality of his enterprises under American law, probably would camouflage his institution by registering it under some other foreign consular jurisdiction where the particular form of gambling indulged in might not be looked upon as illegal. Although definite information is not available regarding the type of national registration used by gambling houses in the French Concession, the statement in Capt. Fiori's letter that these resorts are operated by "consortiums" or group of foreigners of different nationalities, probably is correct. On the face of things this might be expected to make it more difficult for the French authorities to get at the real ownership of the resorts in order to obtain warrants from the proper foreign consular authorities. And in actual practice, the necessity of going to various foreign consulates for information and warrants usually results in the culprits getting away or transferring their interests to persons of other nationalities. But heretofore the local French authorities never have worried over-much regarding the intricacies of exterritorial jurisdictions as affecting foreign residents of their concession. Usually when the French regulations have been violated, the French police go ahead and make arrests, and in this manner compel the culprits themselves to prove their national status. But for some undisclosed reason Capt. Fiori and his associates in the local French Concession have changed their attitude and are now acting most circumspectly. As Capt. Fiori's letter indicated, the French police will not act "until they have found the responsible person and established his nationality," which means of course, that nothing will be done.

This bears out the statement made in our previous discussion of this subject: that the local French authorities are not acting in good faith and have no intention whatever of permanently closing the open commercialized gambling resorts which flourish throughout the residential section of the Concession. In Capt. Fiori's interview which appeared in *The China Press* on Sept. 16 he declared that "not a single Chinese or foreign gambling house in the Concession would be open by the end of this week" (Sept. 19). In one place in Capt. Fiori's interview he referred to ten different gambling resorts and in another place he referred to the "six biggest foreign establishments," all of which he alleged had been warned to close "by the end of the week." One would have thought that if Capt. Firoi had been sincere he would have issued instructions to the police to raid and close the resorts and arrest those found on the premises, without first going to the newspapers and "warning everybody about what he intended to do." While we have no inside information regarding Capt. Fiori's motives, the suspicion exists that the present "moral-wave" which seems to have afflicted the French Chief of Police has been due to a fear that the Chinese delegation to the Institute of Pacific Relations was planning a sensational exposure of conditions in Frenchtown as a means of backing up the Chinese demand for rendition of the foreign concessions. Time alone will show whether these suspicions are correct, but superficially the evidence points to no definite or permanent closure action.

THE EFFICACY OF THE ANTI-EXTRALITY AGITATIONS

ACCORDING to reports published in the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, British paper in Tientsin, the British residents of Tientsin held a mass-meeting on Sept. 15 wherein strong resolutions were passed opposing the negotiations between the Chinese and British Governments for the abolition of exterritoriality in China. Thus far no public report of the proceedings of the meeting has been issued, but an editorial pertaining to the mass-meeting which appeared in the British organ expressed strong criticism of the action of the late Labor Government in England for "hurrying on with its negotiations in Nanking and ignoring both political realities and (foreign) public opinion....and behind a rigid curtain of silence and secrecy steadily whittled down the terms on which the conversations began." Continuing, the editorial alleged that when Nanking declared the negotiations deadlocked, "only four vitally important areas were all that remained from the renunciation of exterritoriality"—Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin and Canton. The writer of the editorial then declared that the British minister "instead of withdrawing from Nanking," continued the negotiations and "threw overboard" two more Chinese ports—Hankow and Canton. Furthermore it was alleged that Sir Miles Lampson agreed for the renunciation of exterritoriality to become effective on Jan. 1, 1932, and fear was expressed that in the event the negotiations are resumed that Tientsin may "go the way of Hankow and Canton," thus leaving Shanghai as the only port to be exempted from the operation of Chinese regulations and control. Concluding the editorial declared,

> "The British community have no necessity to go to this Mass-meeting with bowed heads or guilty consciences. Extrality has not been the ruin of China. It has been through all the years since attack was first made upon it the chief means of financial conservation, of industrial and commercial development, of modern methods in countless ways from good roads to banking and trade, of new legal principles and judicial reforms. Both in the examples it enabled foreigners to provide on the spot, and in the stimulus it afforded in quite another sense, it has been the most beneficient institution of all in the forces making for the rebirth and regeneration of this country. Within the shelter the system afforded, both Shanghai and Tientsin have grown into great cities and trade centers of international importance, and Chinese and foreigners have been enabled to co-operate with on the whole, astonishing harmony, since these were the chief battle-grounds and meeting-places of two civilisations fundamentally dissimilar."

While none of the other British communities in China have as yet taken action similar to that of the community in Tientsin, the agitations at Shanghai over the Thorburn incident and the Hankow agitation over the attack by ricsha coolies on some foreign women, have had a similar purpose—the blocking of further extrality negotiations between the British and Chinese Governments. All of which brings prominently to the fore the efficacy of these agitations in view of the obvious fact that the treaties granting exter-

ritorial privileges to foreigners in China will expire within the next two or three years. In Judge Feetham's report—the object of which was to block a rendition of the Shanghai International Settlement—it was admitted that the pending relinquishment of exterritoriality or *complete loss of exterritoriality through treaty expiration* would undermine the present status of the settlement due to the fact that all residents of the settlement would automatically become subject to Chinese laws. But while Judge Feetham's report constituted a powerful legal and political argument against relinquishment of exterritoriality without establishing certain safeguards, he failed completely to point a way out of the present impasse resulting from the early expiration of the treaties. Of all nations of the world which might be expected to stand most rigidly for the sanctity of treaties, the United States and Great Britain undoubtedly take a leading role. Therefore one naturally wonders what these nations might be expected to do following the legal expiration of the extrality treaties. It is undoubtedly, this situation which has motivated both Britain and America in their negotiations with China for new treaties, prior to the expiration of the old agreements, the hope being that more advantageous terms might be obtained now rather than after the expiration of the old compacts. However, the foreign communities in China, always quick to follow false gods in the form of professional agitators, have consistently opposed any negotiations with China which might result in a modification of the old treaties.

There is, of course, nothing new in these present agitations against the extrality negotiations. The foreign communities on the China coast have been consistent in their opposition to a new deal with China and have constantly closed their eyes to the obvious fact that the treaties would ultimately expire. Had the Powers taken action on this question immediately following the Washington Conference, the Chinese authorities at that time undoubtedly would have been more conciliatory than they were a few years later when the Strawn Committee visited China. Even three years ago when the National Government first brought up the question of revision the Nanking authorities would have been more conciliatory than they are today. Tomorrow and next week they will be even less conciliatory and if the Powers continue to listen to the foreign communities on the China coast and delay their negotiations the whole system of foreign protection and jurisprudence will go down in the wreckage of treaty expiration. However, we imagine that the die-hards are now pinning their hopes on Japanese "strong" action that may force China to agree to "reasonable" terms which everybody could also claim under the most favored nation provisions. If this is correct we fear that the foreign communities (non-Japanese) will be in for more bitter disappointment, because Japanese fundamental policy is based on the elimination of European and American cultural and political influence from the Asiatic continent. Any gains which Japan may obtain as a result of her present military activity in Manchuria and Shantung will not be likely to benefit foreigners of non-Japanese nationalities. When Eugene Chen, Foreign Minister of the Canton rebel government, was in Tokyo negotiating for Japanese support, it was announced from Tokyo that his conversations were based on the so-called "Pan-Asiatic principle," otherwise *Asia for the Asiatics*. If Eugene Chen succeeded in obtaining financial support for Canton, one may rest assured that he made pledges in return for that support which are not likely to redound to the advantage of British interests in South China.

JUDGE FEETHAM AND THE SHANGHAI REALTORS

THAT Judge Feetham's report recommending a continuance of foreign control of the Shanghai International Settlement "for several decades" has been responsible for an unprecedented "expansion of realty activity" in the foreign-administered area was the opinion expressed in an article which appeared on Page 1 of *The Shanghai Times* on Sept. 18. The report stated, "The release of new and extended capital funds and the expansion of realty activity in the last two months have been direct results of the issuance of the Feetham Report....The unprecedented volume of reported deals consummated during August, totalling approximately $18,000,000, came as a climax to a series of 'big months' increasing uninterruptedly since the beginning of the year....A major portion of these investments were said to be largely due to a crystallized confidence generated by the South African jurist's statements and recommendations concerning the Settlement status." Continuing, the report in the local British newspaper declared that "realty men did not wait for the report to appear." For some time previous information which had leaked out concerning its general nature and attitude had begun to make itself felt in the realty markets of Shanghai with immediate results....Each succeeding month from January showed larger and larger turnovers until the heights reached in August—a month ordinarily the worst in the year from the realty standpoint ....Chief among the effects of the report is stated to be a co-ordination of the 'long-term investment policies' of the city's leading realty firms and the development of a unified front on the subject of Settlement status as contrasted to what was previously at best a sporadic and ill-defined set of scattered opinion....The greatest service rendered by the report to the business interests was said to be the clarification of these opinions and the exposure of the roots of their development, historically traced. Further, it was said that the report's appearance found Chinese and foreign interests in the International Settlement in "full agreement" on the issues therein outlined.

Whether this feeling of renewed confidence in the stability of foreign administration at Shanghai, as evidenced in the renewed real-estate activity, is justified only time will show, but there apparently is no questioning the fact that Judge Feetham's report has more than repaid Shanghai real-estate interests for the expense involved in bringing the eminent British jurist to Shanghai and the ensuing cost of publishing and broadcasting his report throughout the world. The report in *The Shanghai Times* concluded with the following paragraphs,

"One result of the report has been an unquestionable increase in the number of speculators on the realty market in Shanghai, although it was emphasized that as a general rule speculation has been extremely uncommon in Shanghai when compared to the United States. Holding of land pending surrounding developments is on the increase, however, and this too, is said to be chiefly due to this newborn 'Feetham Confidence.'

"An interesting phase of these factors is the apparent confidence that the Feetham Report is sure to have a profound effect on the course of the Powers' attitude toward the whole extraterritoriality question and that, on the whole, the nations involved will be guided by Justice Feetham's attitude, that rendition for Shanghai is a matter of decades, not years and that the maintenance of security within the Settlement is the primary requisite for all negotiations.

"The result of this seems to have been a sharp stimulation of capital flowing in for investment in foreign-controlled areas, more especially, of course, in Shanghai. Reports of huge sums coming in from foreign countries for this purpose still remain to be checked and verified. But the general feeling seems to be quite content with forging ahead with complete confidence in the Feetham Report's efficacy in determining the course of Sino-Foreign extrality negotiations.

"A clear-cut index of this fact is shown by the change-over from a previous position in which cash sales dominated the market almost to the exclusion of all else. At any rate, sellers of property seldom accepted paper in addition to a cash-down payment. Mortgage firms and banks bore these burdens. Today some realtors themselves are accepting mortgages almost to 70 per cent., although most sales are still predominantly for cash."

SHANGHAI HONORS PRIDE OF DOLLAR PACIFIC FLEET

SHANGHAI residents, Chinese and foreigners, turned out by the thousands to inspect and do honor to the new Dollar line steamer, *President Hoover,* which docked here on Sept. 18 on its maiden voyage across the Pacific. Although the new steamer, the largest and finest ever constructed in the United States received an ovation at all ports which it has visited, it probably received the heartiest welcome at Shanghai. The reason for this was partly due to the fact that Shanghai is the Oriental headquarters of the Dollar interests, but more largely to the fact that Shanghai businessmen still have a vivid remembrance of the considerable period during the World War when there were no American ships on the Pacific and it was necessary to depend upon Japanese boats. Cargoes from the United States destined for China ports were permitted to rot and rust on the docks at Yokohama and Kobe where they were dropped by Japanese trans-Pacific steamers, while Japanese merchants supplied substitute products from Japanese manufacturers. On the other hand Chinese products destined for the American market had an equally difficult time and unless they were handled by Japanese dealers it was next to impossible to obtain cargo space on any Japanese ship. Even the mails between China and the United States had to pass through Japan where the war-time censor did his best or worst to ham-string American commercial contact with China. Since the Dollar Company, at that time a comparatively small concern interested primarily in the lumber trade, was also handicaped by having most of its steamers commandeered for war service on the Atlantic, we imagine that it was in the storm and stress of those days that the idea of an American merchant marine on the Pacific was born in the mind of Captain Dollar. First the Dollars operated Federal Shipping Board steamers in this trade. Later the steamers were purchased and permanent routings established. The construction of the *President Hoover,* and its sister ship, the *President Coolidge,* marks the culmination of the idea which must have originated in Capt. Dollar's mind a dozen and more years ago.

The present-day traveler across the Pacific takes these things as a matter of course. He has become accustomed to the fact that there is a Dollar steamer sailing on regular weekly schedule from Oriental ports to the United States carrying mails and passengers; that there is another Dollar round-the-world steamer sailing every-other-week from Oriental ports to Europe and back to the United States. But those experienced in this trade a decade and more ago remember that these conditions did not always exist and that trans-Pacific ships were so infrequent and uncertain that the receipt of mail from the United States was an occasion to be headlined in the local newspapers. To Capt. Robert Dollar, eighty-seven-year-old veteran of Pacific commerce belongs the chief credit for this accomplishment. Originally as a dealer in American timber he contributed to the modern construction of Oriental ports: now as a shipping magnate he is contributing further to the development of Pacific commerce and the intertwining of the relations of East and West. Elsewhere appears a description of the *President Hoover,* pride of the Dollar passenger fleet, constructed and placed in service at a time of world economic distress when most businessmen are retrenching rather than expanding their efforts. An inspection of the ship indicates unmistakably that America has learned to build boats that compare favorably with the finest output of experienced builders in other countries. An inspection of the long list of Dollar passenger and cargo carriers also indicates that the United States is again on the up-grade as a builder and operator of ships and that the time is not far distant when the U. S. merchant marine will again occupy a position of importance similar to that it once occupied in the days of the clippers during the early decades of the past century.

GREAT BRITAIN SUSPENDS GOLD STANDARD

NOT IN years has any bit of financial news so surprised, not to say shocked the world, as the decision of the British Government at the begnning of the week to suspend the gold standard for the time being. In other words, Britain's paper money will, for the time being, as it was during the war and for some time after, be at a discount, as is the money say of Spain and many South American countries. How great that discount will be will entirely depend on the amount of confidence which the world has in the ability of Britain some time in the future, to meet its obligations. However, so many people of various nationalities, particularly the Dutch, had begun to withdraw their accounts from England, and incidentally demanding their funds in hard gold, that the vaults of the Bank of England were running dry, despite the fact

that huge sums had been advanced to the Bank both from France and the United States during the previous week.

The status of Britain's future financial position was succinctly stated by Sir George Paish, one of Great Britain's most noted economists and financial experts, in an interview in London September 21, when he said, "The consequences of the suspension of the gold standard may be very grave. They are dependent primarily upon the attitude of the United States and France. If France and the United States do not become alarmed it is most unlikely that the pound sterling will depreciate much. On the contrary, if the United States and France try to sell pounds at any cost owing to alarm and lack of confidence in Great Britain, it is most likely that as a result the pound sterling will depreciate considerably. But I think this is most unlikely inasmuch as Great Britain is basically in a very strong position." The exchange rate, New York on London dropped to 4.30 September 21, roughly ten per cent below par. One of the effects of the abandoning of the gold standard has been to increase the price of world commodities, expressed in English money, very considerably.

Japanese Military Occupation of South Manchuria

WITH unparalleled military efficiency, surpassing even the occupation of Belgium at the beginning of the World War, the Japanese General Staff using probably not more than 40,000 troops, has occupied the Chinese territory of South Manchuria. The area occupied includes the southern and most densely populated section of Fengtien province and a considerable portion of Kirin province. Chinese cities occupied include Mukden, capital of Fengtien province and seat of the Chinese political administration in Manchuria; Newchwang, Chinese port at the head of the Gulf of Liaotung on the eastern side of the Kwangtung Peninsula; Antung, Chinese port near the mouth of the Yalu River, opposite Korea; and Changchun, important Chinese city at the junction of the Japanese Government-controlled South Manchuria Railway and the Soviet-controlled Chinese Eastern Railway. Kwanchengtsze, the actual junction point of the two railways, located near Changchun, was also taken over. Both Changchun and the Railway junction point at Kwanchengtsze are located about midway between Mukden and Harbin. Later reports indicated that the Japanese would also occupy Kirin city, capital of Kirin province, located several miles to the east of Changchun. Changchun is located approximately 500 miles inside Chinese territory in a direct line from the border of the Japanese colony of Korea. The territory which has been seized by the Japanese Military resembles a triangle with the apex at Changchun and the base extending roughly from the northeastern corner of Korea, thence eastward for a distance of about 300 miles across Korea Bay, the Kwantung Peninsula and the Gulf of Liaoning and practically to the Chinese port of Hulutao. Within this territory reside approximately a third of the Chinese population of 30,000,000 in all Manchuria. To this new territory occupied by the Japanese troops should be added the tip of the Kwantung Peninsula including Dairen and Port Arthur which the Japanese have controlled since the Russo-Japanese war. One of the Japanese reports through the official *Rengo* service on Sept. 20 stated that further Japanese troops were being rushed to Changchun for operations in Kirin province and "with the gradual concentration of Japanese troops in Changchun....military activities are expected to be extended to the North." This would mean the extension of Japanese occupation of Chinese territery into the so-called Russian "sphere" of North Manchuria possibly to the extent of an occupation of Harbin.

General Chang Kai-shek

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang

Included within the territory which has been seized by the Japanese military are the junctions and most important sections of the new Chinese railway lines to which the Japanese have been objecting on the grouuds that they parallel the South Manchuria line. The new Japanese "zone" also includes a considerable section of the Peiping-Mukden line which connects Manchuria with the rest of China south of the Great Wall. Also are included the Chinese ports of Antung and Newchwang and the new port of Hulutao, all of which are competitors of the Japanese-controlled port of Dairen located at the tip of the Liaotung Peninsula. The Japanese seizure of territory, if allowed to stand, would completely cut off Manchuria and the hinterland from access to the sea except through Japanese-controlled ports.

Up to the present (Tuesday, Sept. 22) practically all reports regarding Japanese activities in Manchuria have been sent to the outside world through the Japanese official and semi-official agencies, the reason being that Chinese communication facilities throughout the occupied zone have been taken over by the Japanese military. Simultaneously with the occupation of the walled-city and outlying districts of Mukden the Japanese took over control of the Chinese telegraph office and the new radio station which the Chinese recently completed in co-operation with American and German radio interests. Japanese control of telegraphic facilities in Manchuria was so complete that American, British and other foreign consular officials in Mukden were forced to send their official reports to their Legations in Peiping and foreign offices abroad over the Japanese military lines to Japan for retransmission while foreign banks and business houses in Shanghai were unable to communicate with their branches anywhere in Manchuria.

A close perusal of the reports issued by the official Japanese *Rengo* service gives a fairly clear idea of the efficiency with which the Japanese military machine operated. For example, one of the first reports to be received in Shanghai early in the morning of Saturday, Sept. 19 stated that a clash had occurred between the Japanese railway guards and the Chinese troops at the town of Peitaiyin, located a short distance to the north of Mukden, the clash occurring at 10:30 o'clock on the previous evening, that is, Friday evening, Sept. 18. Another report issued immediately afterward alleged that the cause of the clash was the destruction of a bridge on the South Manchuria Railway at Liutaiokou station, located to the north of Mukden. The dispatch added significantly that Liutaiokou station was not only an important point on the S. M. R. but was also the terminus of an irrigation canal leading to a Japanese farming "colony" operated by the Tao Colonial Company. As a result of this alleged Chinese action a clash occurred between the Chinese and Japanese troops, the Chinese being repulsed and driven back. The original clash thus occurred at 10:30 o'clock on Friday evening, Sept. 18. By 6:30 o'clock the next morning, or within the brief period of eight hours the Japanese troops had completely occupied the Chinese walled city of Mukden, defeating and disarming the considerable body of Chinese troops and police in the process. Japanese residents in the city apparently had been warned previously, for the report stated that all managed to reach the branch offices of the S. M. R. without injury.

The Japanese military machine operated with almost equal efficiency elsewhere: By daylight of the 19th the headquarters of the Japanese garrison in Korea had mobilized the 78th Regiment and 20th Division and the troops were on their way into Chinese territory enroute to Mukden. Another Japanese regiment and heavy artillery battallion stationed in Dairen (leased-zone) was also on the way to Mukden before daylight. At 4. o'clock, A. M., also on Sept. 19, just five and a half hours after the first clash at Mukden, the Japanese troops at Changchun nearly 300 miles to the north, were on the move and had clashed with the Chinese troops at Kwanchentsze station. At 3:25 o'clock A. M. on Sept. 19 the Japanese 2nd Division stationed at Liaoyang, south of Mukden, had entrained for Mukden and a further regiment stationed at Kaijo, Korea was on the way into Chinese territory. Major-General Ninomiya, commander of the Japanese garrison in the Kwantung leased area, together with his headquarters staff was on the way from Port Arthur to Mukden before daylight of the 19th. The Japanese railway guards at Fushun and Tienshan were also enroute for Mukden before daylight of the 19th. The town of Peitaiyin, where the original clash between Chinese and Japanese troops was alleged to have occurred (at 10:30 o'clock on the evening of the 18th) was occupied by the Japanese a little after midnight. At 4. A. M. the Japanese military headquarters in Mukden announced the occupation of the Chinese arsenal. The Commercial area of Mukden city was occupied at 1 o'clock A. M. on the 19th and all members of the Japanese "Ex-Soldiers Society" in the city had been called out for protecting Japanese residents in and about the city. The 6th Japanese Aviation Battalion stationed at Pingyang, Korea received orders to proceed to Mukden early on the morning of the 19th. Before daylight of the 19th, the Japanese 29th Regiment had occupied the Chinese arsenal located outside the East Gate of the walled-city, while the Japanese 16th Regiment had occupied the Chinese aviation station and headquarters of the Northeastern Air Force located in the eastern suburbs of the city. Barbed-wire entanglements also had been constructed along the Japanese railway zone before day-break of the 19th. Chinese troops which put up a strong resistance to the Japanese occupation of Kwanchengtsze (near Changchun) were defeated and disarmed before noon of the 19th, Chinese casualties being 13 killed, 15 wounded and 500 prisoners. At 6:40 o'clock, or only 8 hours following the original outbreak near Mukden, the Japanese troops stationed at Tashihkiao had crossed over to Newchwang and disarmed the little Chinese garrison of 600 stationed in that city, the Chinese barracks being burned. Lieutenant-General Honsho, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese army stationed in the Kwantung leased area, together with staff officers and the 30th Regiment, arrived in Mukden at 11:55 o'clock on the morning of the 19th. The Chinese military barracks at Nanling were occupied by the Japanese troops at 2 P. M. of the 19th. Some 230 Japanese residents of Kirin city, capital of Kirin province, who had been warned to evacuate early on the morning of the 19th, actually arrived in Harbin before noon on the same day. Their evacuation was immediately followed by a Japanese military drive on Kirin along the railway leading from Changchun. The city apparently was occupied on the 21st. The Chinese city of Antung, located near the mouth of the Yalu River, opposite Korean territory, was also occupied early on the morning of the 19th. General Suzuki, ex-Chief of the Japanese General Staff, who, with a number of other retired Japanese officers "had been visiting in Changchun for several days" departed for Kungchuling at 9:20 o'clock on the evening of the 19th. At 9 o'clock A. M. on Sept. 20 the Japanese staff officers in command of the troops in the Mukden district held a military conference and perfected plans for the military administration of Mukden. It was announced that the city would be placed under the administration of the Commander of the

Kwantung army. As the Chinese military force estimated at 20,000 in the Mukden area had been defeated or driven away and all Chinese officials had disappeared, the Japanese announced that "Certain influential Chinese persons would be appointed advisers to the Mukden municipality." Japanese military officers (Sept. 19th) "expressed optimism" regarding the early restoration of peace and order in Mukden. The Japanese military headquarters at Chungchun on Sept. 20 announced that Japanese casualties in the fighting at Kwanchengtsze and Nanling were 63 dead, 119 wounded and 2 missing. After considerable fighting the Chinese troops stationed at Fushun, near Mukden, were defeated and disarmed by the Japanese 29th Regiment on the afternoon of the 20th. The headquarters of the Japanese 2nd Division was removed from Changchun to Mukden and the Japanese Independent Railway Guards were transferred to Szepinghai on the 19th.

All of the points mentioned in the preceding paragraphs are located on the railway lines, hence were accessible for immediate Japanese military occupation within a few hours after the original outbreak. We now turn to activities in another quarter: the mountainous and more inaccessible Chentiao district of Kirin province, adjacent to the Korean border. On Sept. 21 *Rengo* reported from Tokyo that "serious riots" had occurred at the towns of Kyutsekai and Lungchingson on the border between Korea and Kirin province. The report alleged that the rioters had set fire to the Japanese post offices, schools and official buildings. Japanese and Korean residents were reported to be in "great danger." The Japanese Cabinet discussed the situation and decided to mobilize the Japanese troops stationed in Korea for the purpose of protecting the lives and properties of Japanese subjects. A later dispatch (also on the 21st) stated that the Ministry of War had reported that the disorder in the Chientao district reached a climax at 10:30 P. M. of the 20th when Chinese mobs set fire to a Japanese public school and the office of the Japanese Residents' Society. Also there was considerable looting and the telephone service was interrupted. Troops were sent into the district on the 22nd, and in the event they are as successful as the other troops have been on other sectors, practically all of the southern half of Kirin will have been brought under control before the end of the week and the triangluar section of occupied territory mentioned in the first paragraph of this article will have been converted into a gigantic quadrangular area embracing practically all Chinese territory south of a line running east and west through Changchun, being approximately half of the two Chinese provinces of Fengtien and Kirin.

As stated in the foregoing, these reports have been summarized from the Japanese official *Rengo* dispatches distributed to the foreign and Chinese press in Shanghai between midnight of Sept. 18 and midnight of Sept. 21, a period of seventy-two hours. Aside from the occupation of the more hazardous Chientao district, which is still proceeding, practically all of this area embracing a section considerably larger than an average-size state of the American Union, was occupied in less than thirty-six hours. As a matter of fact most of the area was taken over within eight hours following the original outbreak. Reports by other foreign (non-Japanese) services agreed substantially with the official Japanese reports. The American *United Press* service distributed a report to the Shanghai newspapers at 11:30 A. M. on Sept. 19 which stated that "after fighting which began at 10:30 o'clock last night, Japanese troops occupied the Mukden Walled City at 4:30 o'clock this morning." The report stated further that the Japanese troops were in control of Peitaiyang 12:30 o'clock in the morning and that other points in South Manchuria were occupied with equal efficiency. A later and more detailed *United Press* dispatch told of the occupation of other towns such as Tungtaiying and Hopeh, and the capture and dismantling of Chinese gunboats stationed at Sinyichow near Antung and at Yingkow near Newchwang. A dispatch by the British *Reuters* service told of Mukden's "night of terror" when the Japanese troops "swept through the city" and occupied the entire area including the arsenals, aviation stations, radio and telegraph offices and government headquarters. A further *Reuter* message from Tokyo stated that the section of the South Manchuria Railway which allegedly had been destroyed by Chinese troops and thus precipitated the trouble, "had been repaired before daylight of the 19th and through traffic resumed."

SOME SIGNIFICANT POINTS

Although the Japanese newspapers had been filled for weeks with agitations over the so-called "Nakamura affair," involving the alleged murder by Chinese soldiers of a Japanese military officer traveling in Inner-Mongolia, none of the official or semi-official Japanese reports cited the murder of Capt. Nakamura as the incentive for the Japanese military occupation of South Manchuria. This unparalleled military action which has shocked the entire world and practically paralyzed the Chinese people, was taken because some Chinese soldiers allegedly destroyed a bridge of the Japanese Government-controlled South Manchuria Railway near Mukden. The Japanese reports claim that the bridge was destroyed at 10:30 o'clock on the night of Sept. 18 and practically by daylight of the following day the Chinese military and political power which had ruled over more than 10,000,000 people scattered over a territory considerably larger than an average-size American state, had been snuffed out and a Japanese military administration substituted in its place. Assuredly the modern world with its League of Nations, Kellogg Anti-War Pacts, World Peace Foundations, Institutes of Pacific Relations, Conferences on Disarmament and other official and unofficial agencies designed for the promotion of world unity and universal peace is a strange setting for such military exhibitions as the Japanese have just staged on Chinese territory.

But there are still stranger elements involved in the present Sino-Japanese situation in Manchuria: A brief report issued by the official Chinese *Kuomin* service from Peiping on Sept. 20 quoted a "competent foreign observer" as suggesting that the Japanese military movements in Manchuria "were precipitated by a military coup d'etat at Tokyo, being a direct attempt of the military party to overthrow the existing liberal ministry." The telegram stated that this was the only possible interpretation when the

Chinese and Japanese civil authorities were trying to settle various outstanding issues amicably. The real test in Tokyo, stated the report, was to determine whether the civil or military authorities "shall control the reins of the Japanese Government." This interpretation of the recent Japanese action in Manchuria issued through the official Chinese news service appears logical in view of the fact that M. Shigemitsu, Japanese Minister to China, was interviewed in Shanghai on Sept. 17, the day preceding the Mukden clash and declared, "While no one can overlook the seriousness of the Nakamura case, I believe it can be settled satisfactorily if it is properly handled, as it should be. *The rumor of mobilization of the Japanese army in connection with the Nakamura case is entirely groundless and absurd.*" Continuing, Mr. Shigemitsu declared that while it had been reported that the military authorities in Tokyo were planning to bring forward a motion at a meeting of the Cabinet that "drastic steps be taken to settle various outstanding Sino-Japanese issues regarding Manchuria and Mongolia, *the diplomatic authorities of the Japanese Government are still holding to the belief that the settlement of various pending issues between the two countries will be effected through diplomatic channels instead of by means of force of arms.*" A similar viewpoint was expressed in reports by the American and British press services from Tokyo on Sept. 15 both of which stated that while a serious conflict between the military and civilian authorities in Japan had been in existence, it was thought that the crisis had passed and Baron Shidehara, Foreign Minister of the Wakatsumi Ministry, would be permitted to continue his present policy of peaceful adjustment of Sino-Japanese complications. The *United Press* reports which previously had forcasted a dangerous drift of affairs in Tokyo with the War Minister dictating policies, stated that the real motive of the Japanese General Staff in magnifying the Nakamura incident had been for the purpose of preventing the Japanese Government from reducing military expenditures and enforcing an economy program. However, it was stated that agitations of the military men probably would be continued in the hope of forcing the resignation of the Cabinet before the meeting of the Japanese Diet in December.

But while the civilian officials of the Japanese Government were talking peace and Japanese civilians in various parts of the country were collecting funds for relief of the Chinese flood-victims, the War Minister, Gen. Minami and the Japanese General Staff were making other plans. One of the reports from Tokyo stated that while the Cabinet was meeting in Tokyo, Gen. Minami was holding secret conferences with members of the General Staff at Kyoto and that large numbers of reserve officers were departing for China on "inspection" tours. Also it was reported that the General Staff had dispatched military airplanes along the coastal sections of the country distributing leaflets urging a strong policy in respect to Manchuria and Mongolia and the immediate settlement of some 300 questions allegedly outstanding in the relations of China and Japan. The *JapanChronicle*, liberal British paper published at Kobe in referring to a visit of the Minister of War to Prince Saionji, the last survivor of the Genro, stated that Gen. Minami had considerably modified his attitude and in an interview claimed that the Manchurian question had not been touched upon. However, Gen. Minami keep referring to the necessity for a "fundamental solution" of the Manchurian and Mongolian questions and expressed the fear that the Chinese Foreign Office might refer the Nakamura case along with the Wanpaoshan affair and the Korean incidents to the League of Nations "thereby causing trouble to arise." Gen, Minami's attitude, together with the exercise of more restraint on the part of the military party apparently led the editor of the *Chronicle* to believe that the Japanese General Staff had agreed to respect democratic government. The apparent trend toward a peaceful policy in Japan also had its reactions in China, for while both General Chiang Kai-shek and Dr. C. T. Wang had been credited in the Japanese press reports with strong statements regarding Japanese military policy in respect to the Nakamura Case, the fact that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had departed from the Capital on his way back to the front indicated that he believed the crisis had passed.

Just what happened in the next few days preceding the outbreak in Mukden on Sept. 18 is not known and probably will not be known until the whole affair is threshed out in the Japanese diet as it is certain to be. One report from Tokyo alleged that the powder magazine in Manchuria had been set off by a few "hot-heads" among the younger Japanese military officers in Manchuria who had become enraged at an alleged statement of Chinese officials in Mukden that Capt. Nakamura had been killed by Chinese soldiers and steps were being taken to punish them. A *Reuter* report from Tokyo published in Shanghai on Sept. 19 quoted Japanese reports alleging that Gen. Jung Chun, Chief-of-Staff to the Manchurian Army had informed the Japanese Consul-General in Mukden that proof had been obtained that Capt. Nakamura had been killed by regular troops under Gen. Kwan Yu-heng. The report stated that Gen. Kwan and eleven other Chinese military men had been brought to Mukden "where it was expected they would be executed." A *Rengo* dispatch from Mukden also stated that Gen. Kwan Yu-heng was being detained at the Mukden Gendarmerie headquarters in connection with the Nakamura incident If the allegations are correct that this was the spark that set off the Mukden powder-magazine, it would tend to indicate that the Japanese General Staff was looking for trouble and was not interested in a diplomatic adjustment of this incident.

THE REAL SITUATION

As a matter of fact this apparently was the real situation, the proof of which exists in the fact that the Japanese military authorities immediately dropped the Nakamura case and invented a new incident, the alleged cutting of the South Manchuria Railway. However, it doesn't require any further argument or exposition to convince persons of average intelligence that the Japanese General Staff didn't require any particular "incident" in order to provide an excuse for what it wanted to do in Manchuria. The Japanese General Staff which has dominated Japanese politics on the continent of Asia for so many

years has had its "plan" for carving out a new Japanese dependency in South Manchuria and Inner-Mongolia. The General Staff received a severe blow at the Washington Conference when the Powers forced Japan to attach her signature to a treaty which guaranteed the political, territorial and administrative integrity of China. This neutralized to a considerable extent the ill effects of the notorious Twenty-One Demands which were forced on China in 1915. But the General Staff did not give up its ambitions. There was the intervention to protect Marshal Chang Tso-ling when his regime was threatened by the Kuo Sung-lin rebellion in 1925. There was the Shantung intervention in 1928 when Baron Tanaka, a military man, was at the helm of affairs. There was the murder of Marshal Chang Tso-ling in 1918 when the Japanese military clique in Mukden decided that he was of no further use to them. And to come on down to more recent events, fresh in the minds of all, there was the so-called Wanpaoshan incident and succeeding massacre of Chinese residents in Korea which the Japanese military clique undoubtedly thought would precipitate disorders in China that would warrant Japanese intervention. But the Chinese, long schooled in adversity, out-guessed the Japanese and exercised such restraint over their nationals that nothing happened. Then came the Nakamura incident, the real facts of which probably never will be known. Evidence points to the fact that Nakamura was an intelligence officer (or spy) who had been sent into Mongolia for espionage purposes. A report from Mukden published in *The China Press* (Shanghai) on Sept. 18 claimed that Capt. Nakamura's traveling permit issued by the Chinese authorities in Mukden designated him as a "Doctor of Philosophy" who was proceeding to the Hsin-an district for the purpose of studying farm-land and agricultural conditions along the Mongolian border. The Japanese reports admitted that he and his companions were in civilian garb while the report which appeared in the *Manchuria Daily News*, organ of the South Manchuria Railway on Sept. indicated that Capt. Nakamura's mission was not entirely for pleasure. The report referred to the construction of one of the new Chinese railways, the Taonan-Solun line, to which the Japanese have been objecting and alleged that the construction of this "was being opposed by the Mongolians who were turning to the Japanese for assistance against the Chinese." The report alleged further that the Chinese had placed restrictions on the access of the Japanese into this district "while westerners such as Americans, Britains and Germans were allowed to travel freely." This report which was printed in the Japanese official organ rather lets the cat out of the bag regarding the activities of Capt. Nakamura who apparently had been sent into the district by the Japanese General Staff for some ulterior purpose connected with Japanese opposition to the construction of the Taonan-Solun Railway. The reference in the Japanese report to Mongolian opposition to the Chinese railway and the alleged turning of the Mongols to the Japanese for support, assuredly is not without significance. In view of this situation, it is easy to see how the Japanese General Staff "saw-red" when the Chinese, in order to head off a Japanese military policy, decided to behead a general and a few soldiers allegedly responsible for the Nakamura murder. The creation of a new incident, the alleged cutting of the South Manchuria Railway, followed as a matter of course.

The Japanese military clique also apparently figured that the general world situation favored their taking action at this particular time. Evidence of this exists in the recent writings of Japanese publicists who have analyzed the world situation to their own satisfication and have calculated that neither America nor Great Britain would be in a position to protest and as for France there long has been a suspicion of some sort of a secret understanding on Franco-Japanese Far Eastern policies. American observers recently in Japan have sensed this situation in the recent outbursts of anti-Americanism and "spy" scares which have been secretly fostered by the military party. While the cables giving summaries of press opinion abroad, which have appeared in the Far Eastern press, have indicated a certain amount of editorial support of Japan's action, it must be realized that up to the present practically all reports of the Japanese action telegraphed abroad have been from Japanese sources, due to the fact that all Chinese reports were suppressed as a result of the Japanese seizure of all Chinese telegraphic and radio facilities in South Manchuria. In many ways the Japanese handling of the news in respect to the present military adventure in Manchuria resembles the Japanese action following the presentation of the infamous Twenty-One Demands in 1915. Later on, however, when the world learned the real facts there was a strong reaction and it is quite likely a similar situation will eventuate when the world learns the facts regarding the present situation. There is no question but what the present Japanese military occupation of South Manchuria violates the Washington Treaty as well as the Kellogg Anti-War Pacts, not to mention the League of Nations commitments. And while nothing has yet appeared indicating Russia's reactions, articles have begun to appear in the Chinese newspapers suggesting the advisability of a "pro-Russias" policy on the part of the Chinese Government as an offset to Japanese aggression in South Manchuria. It was reported on Sept. 20 that Karakhan, the Soviet Foreign Minister had interviewed Mr. Hirota, the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow regarding the Manchurian situation and there was a report from Berlin that Moscow probably would adopt a "neutral" policy. At any rate the Japanese are likely to discover shortly that they have stirred up a veritable international "hornet's nest" of complications both for themselves and the entire world before their present adventure is liquidated.

WHAT WILL THE CHINESE DO ABOUT IT?

As stated in an earlier paragraph of this article, the suddenness and thoroughness of the Japanese military intervention and occupation of Chinese territory has had a paralyzing effect on the Chinese from one end of the country to the other. In the hope of preventing the Japanese military from going to the extent of a declaration of war, Chinese officialdom as well as civilian organizations have counselled calmness and peaceful resistance. Whether the National Gov-

ernment and its supportsers in the North will be able to restrain the students and laborers and more volatile elements in the population remains to be seen. Although the detailed reports have not yet become generally known, there is considerable talk of mass-meetings and demonstration and a renewal of the anti-Japanese boycott. One of the first reactions of the leaders at Nanking as well in the North was to send strong telegrams to the leaders of the Canton Movement advocating domestic peace in order to enable the nation to unitedly face the Japanese aggression in Manchuria. The Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang at Nanking on Sept. 21 adopted the following resolution:

1. That a telegram be dispatched to the Canton opposition leaders urging an expression of their diplomatic attitude.
2. That a circular telegram to the nation be issued proclaiming the 23rd inst. as a National Humiliation Day, on which all flags are to be hoisted at half-mast and all amusement resorts closed in token of the nation's feelings of lamentation and mortification over the fall of Shenyang.
3. That Shao Yuan-chung, Chen Pu-lei, C. T. Wang and Chen Li-fu be appointed to draft:
   (a). A Manifesto to the nation.
   (b). A declaration to the peoples of the various countries in the world.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, immediately sent such a strong protest to the Japanese Government, demanding an immediate evacuation of the Japanese troops. In addition Dr. Wang reported the incident officially to the League of Nations and to the Powers signatory to the Kellogg Anti-War Treaty. The Kuomintang Central Executive Committee at Nanking sent out a call to the rank and file of his Party both in China and overseas urging them to "face the new national crisis resolutely." A summary of the message as issued by the *Kuomin* service on Sept. 20 was as follows:

Not for a day but for long years have the Japanese been harboring the ambition of occupying our Three Eastern provinces and thereby paving the conquest of our whole country. Their policies and energies have indeed been directed towards the realization of this plan for the past few decades. This is a fact too well-known to our compatriots to require detailed explanation.

Taking advantage of his critical moment for our country,—when the nation is faced with both internal disturbances and natural disasters, when the country teems with refugees and is strewn with corpses of victims of these calamities, when the people are gravely pre-occupied with the task of relieving the suffering—the Japanese have suddenly dispatched forces and occupied Shenyang (Mukden), Changchun, Antung and Yingkow.

To what lengths of truculence they will go it is not yet possible now to ascertain.

Such barbarous and truculent action is almost without parallel in the whole history of the world.

The only course open for all our comrades at the present juncture is to pledge themselves to make the supreme sacrifice and call the entire nation to the rescue. Three points must be borne in mind:

1. With the exception of the Red banditry, who endanger the very existence of the nation and must therefore be ruthlessly stamped out, all must strive, in unison, to consolidate the foundation of the State and solidify the strength of the Government.
2. Our people must, with one mind, bend their efforts upon the relief of the flood disaster and the resisting of foreign aggression.
3. Party comrades must sink all differences and unite together to form a strong and compact organization in order to set an example to the nation and thereby accelerate national unification.

All the branch Party Headquarters should organize their members and lead the nation in striving according to the three points enumerated above.

It should ever be remembered that as long as Man lives, the dictates of justice and righteousness will be respected. That barbarous and truculent Japan can not escape justice at the hands of the world may therefore be safely predicted.

The Central Authorities are devoting their whole energy and taking the most expedient measures to cope with the emergency. May all our comrades rise up and face the situation!

APPEAL TO SIGNATORIES OF ANTI-WAR TREATY

The China Committee of the China institute in America, composed of a number of well-known Chinese businessmen and educators, including the following, Chang Kia-ngau, Hu Shih, Wellington Koo, W. W. Yen, K. P. Chen, P. W. Kuo, Chang Poling, Herman C. E. Liu, K. W. Shao, David Yui, James W. Yen, Shih Liang-tsai, T. B. Chang, Hollington K. Tong, E. K. Moy, F. K. Pan, O. S. Lieu, C. L. Hsia and T. W. Kwok, sent a long telegram to the United States, the text of which was as follows:

"In the cause of peace and justice among nations, the undersigned solemnly direct the attention of the Government and people of the United States of America to the flagrant violation of the Kellogg Peace Pact by the Imperial Government of Japan.

"Without any justification or provocation, Japanese armies attacked and occupied the city of Mukden on September 19th. Since then they have bombarded and occupied cities and towns from Mukden to the Korean border, visiting destruction upon the helpless and innocent civilian population there. The extent of the havoc wrought upon the lives and properties of the people in that region of China is as yet unknown, and may remain so indefinitely, since all communications therewith have been cut by the Japanese armies of occupation.

"This wanton act of invasion and destruction was first excused by the Japanese on the flimsy ground that Chinese soldiers tore up a section of railroad tracks belonging to the Japanese-controlled South Manchuria Railway. Since then the Japanese have offered at least two other alleged facts as the original cause of the initial clash which occurred in a northern suburb of Mukden. They changed the first cause from the tearing up of some tracks to the bombing of a railroad bridge by those soldiers. Now reports from Tokyo quote responsible Japanese officials as saying that instead of any tracks or bridge being destroyed by Chinese troops, the real cause leading to the invasion of China by Japan's armies was the fact that some Japanese 'hot-headed junior officers' acted on their own initiative and precipitated a clash because they took exception to the 'weak-kneed' policy of their superior officers and Government vis-a-vis the Northeastern provinces of China.

"It is the firm conviction of the undersigned that Japan is trying to do to-day what she did in 1915. When the nations of the West were struggling in the throes of the Great War, Japan imposed the infamous Twenty-One Demands upon China. While the nations of the West to-day are confronting one of the most serious problems affecting their economic stability, and while China is pre-occupied with the work of providing relief for millions of starving victims of the recent floods, and conducting campaigns toward the suppression of Communistic activities, Japan again takes advantage of their misfortune and pre-occupation to attempt the annexation of the long coveted territory of a friendly and unbelligerent neighbor.

"The systematic and sudden attack upon and occupation of a very extensive area of Chinese territory by Japanese armies is conclusive and irrefuttable evidence of a premeditated plan of conquest by Japan which belies the Japanese excuse that their action was provoked by an alleged offense which has taken three forms in two days.

"The perpetration of such an outrage upon an unoffending nation by Japan is a clear and unmistakable violation of the terms of the Kellogg Pact of

(*Continued on page 157*)

The Japanese Menace May Heal Breach with Canton

AS HAS happened many times before in the history of the world, there has developed in China during the past week a tendency to sink some of the sectional differences in view of the menace of the Japanese in Manchuria. Simultaneously with the dispatch of telegrams from influential quarters in Nanking to the Canton faction suggesting a rapprochement, persistent rumors were current in Nanking that in order to effect peace with the Canton secessionists and present a united front in the face of the present national crisis, General Chiang Kai-shek was contemplating resigning all his civil positions but continuing his duties as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Naval and Air Forces so as to deal with the Manchurian situation. It was also reported that the Canton leaders were considering favorably Nanking's peace terms and would unite with Nanking in opposing Japan's aggressions in Manchuria. The various military leaders in the National Government Army issued a joint telegram, appealing to the whole nation to present a united front in dealing with Japan.

Another important development was an intimation that Hu Han-min, the former president of the Legislative Yuan, who had "been on leave of absence" would resume his duties, and a *Kuo Min* telegram from Nanking, September 22, quoted President Chiang Kai-shek as intimating in an interview, when questioned as to the authenticity of the reports that Hu Han-min would return to office, that this would be a matter of course, as with the nation now confronted by such a grave crisis, not only Mr. Hu but all other followers of the late Party Leader should deem it their duty to shoulder the responsibility of facing the crisis.

The Central Executive Committee on the night of September 19, dispatched an urgent telegram to Koo Ying-fen, for transmission to the various Opposition leaders in Canton, urging unity and concerted action in order to present a united front in the present national crisis. After dwelling upon the aggressive ambitions of the Japanese and the lightning military actions they had taken during the previous several days the telegram went on to say:—

"At an emergency session called at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 19th, it was decided to call the attention of all comrades and compatriots to the following points in order to overcome the present national crisis:—

"With the exception of the Red banditry, who endanger the very existence of the nation and must therefore be ruthlessly stamped out, all must strive, in unison, to consolidate the foundation of the State and solidify the strength of the Government.

"Our people must, with one mind, bend their efforts upon the relief of the flood disaster and the resisting of foreign aggression.

"Party comrades must sink all differences and unite together to form a strong and compact organization in order to set an example to the nation and thereby accelerate national unification.

"The difficulties of the nation are becoming increasingly grave and the 'imminent foundering' (of the Ship of State) must be averted. We believe therefore that you will reciprocate our desire for sincere and frank union."

However, despite the fact that the air was filled with messages looking towards unity, there were no concrete evidences of it up to the time of going to press. A Canton telegram September 17, for instance, seemed to take great glee in pointing out that since several cities and districts in southern Hunan had come within the jurisdiction of the Canton government it expected to increase its revenues by $3,000,000 per month, to be derived from salt. A telegram from Nanking on the same date mentioned that when Shao Li-tsu, chief secretary to the Commander-in-Chief's headquarters, returned to the Capital from Kiangsi the previous day, he declared that the invasion of the Kwangtung and Kwangsi recalicitrants was mere braggadocio, and actually there was an insignificant number of the rebels in southern Hunan, who having been defeated by the Hunan forces, had taken to flight. A Changsha telegram dated September 19 claimed that these insurgents had completely evacuated Southern Hunan, the two rebel brigades under Chen Teh-chien and Yen Po-hang, consisting mostly of bandits, having been defeated by the newly organized 31st Division under General Tao Kwang and had withdrawn to Chengchow in the extreme south of Hunan. This Changsha telegram also mentioned that General Ho Chien, Chairman of the Hunan Provincial Government and concurrently commander of the Fourth Route Army, had issued a circular telegram to the various district magistrates and members of the local militia corps, warning them against rendering aid to the Southern insurgents.

Neither did the telegrams from north China show any concrete evidences of unity. A Tsinan message of September 18 reported that the cities of Lin-I and Chuchow, in south-eastern Shantung, had been attacked by the recalcitrant Sixth Brigade under Liu Kwei-tang. About the same time news was received in Nanking that an art student had made an attempt on the life of General Yen Hsi-shan, former Governor of Shansi, the attack having been made in the village of Hsihuaitsun, in the Taiyuan area, this being his birthplace. The student fired point-blank, but missed.

A Nanking telegram of September 18 claimed that the Central Government is fully supported by the south-western provinces of Kweichow, Szechuen and Yunnan, this being shown by the pledges of loyalty from various military commanders in those provinces. The assumption of the post of Commander of the 18th Route Army by General Mao Kwang-hsiang, chairman of the Kweichow Provincial Government, had already disillusioned the Kwangsi insurgents, the telegram said. Victory of Nanking forces over the Canton insurgents in southern Hunan and the reoccupation of various districts south of Hengchow by Hunan units under General Liu Chien-sui and Tao Kwang, Commanders of the 28th Army and newly organized 31st Division respectively, was reported in official despatches from General Ho Chien. The messages stated that when the rebels fled towards Chengchow and Yungchow, southern Hunan, they left behind them a large quantity of military supplies. The Government forces are stated to have pursued and captured or killed many of the insurgents.

(*Continued on page 158*)

Waters in Wuhan Area Subside, But Diseases Spread

LIFE in the Wuhan area is again approaching normal, the waters of the Yangtsze having receded within its banks. Traffic on the streets is once more being conveyed by vehicles instead of by boats and sampans, the owners of which generally charged exorbitant prices for their services. Many of them in an endeavor to earn the last possible cent continued to work until the water became so shallow that they got stuck in the mud. The principal problem at present is not water, but the menace of disease, brought on by the accumulation of filth, lack of shelter and nourishment. Heroic efforts are being made by the Sanitation Department of the National Flood Relief Commission in the various refugee camps to prevent the spread of cholera and other diseases. The health officers are carrying out inoculations on an extensive scale and it is hoped that the outbreak of cholera which has taken place in several of the refugee camps at Wuchang and Hanyang will be definitely checked thereby. In the Black Hill district at Hanyang the situation is not, however, encouraging, as upwards of a hundred deaths from cholera have been occurring there daily. The main difficulty has been to secure an adequate supply of clean drinking water. Cholera patients in the Wuchang district are being accommodated in an emergency hospital outside of the East Gate. An emergency hospital for cholera cases has also been established at Hankow.

Although the river waters have receded, many parts of the native city of Hankow and the district back of the foreign areas are still under water, and the resulting stagnant water containing dead bodies and animals and refuse generally, exudes a nauseating stench. Unless these areas are pumped out they will not probably become dry for several months. Political and financial occurrences of great moment in other parts of the world have to a certain extent dulled public interest in the great flood catastrophe of Central China, but the feeding, clothing and housing of the refugees, the care of the sick and dying, the rehabilitation of the destroyed homes and farms, the providing of means of livelihood, the repairing of dykes and the institution of measures for alleviating the disastrous results of floods in the future are among the many problems that are engaging the attention of a noble band of volunteer workers both Chinese and foreign, and also of the National Government.

Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh on their arrival at Nanking September 19 at once placed the services of themselves and their airplane at the disposal of the National Government in connection with the work of flood ralief. Colonel Lindbergh made this offer in personal telegrams to the President of the National Government and to the Minister of Finance who is also Chairman of the National Flood Relief Commission. At the suggestion of Colonel Lindbergh the authorities have cancelled the social functions arranged in honor of himself and Mrs. Lindbergh in order that they may devote their entire energy to the work of flood relief. Several flights over the flooded areas were made by Colonel Lindbergh and valuable data is stated to have been gathered by him.

With Wu-Han rapidly becoming dry, the military authorities deemed it necessary to adopt firmer measures. The Siang River region on the Hupeh-Hunan-Kiangsi border has been placed under partial blockade and cruisers are patrolling along the Yangtsze River in southern Hupeh to prevent reactionary elements from surreptitiously entering Hankow. As the Hupeh Provincial Government is bringing relief to the various districts, refugees from outside are forbidden to enter the Wu-Han area.

Martial law was inaugurated in the Wu-Han Area Sunday, September 20. All roads are being closed to traffic at 10 o'clock each night and no pedestrians are allowed in the streets without special permits from the Headquarters.

It is announced from Hankow that over 50 cases of cholera are being treated by the hospitals in the Wu-Han area. The Health authorities have isolated the patients. The Yangtsze continues to fall and motor-cars are once more in evidence on the streets of Hankow. With conditions steadily improving, the Hupeh Provincial Government is formulating a program for the rehabilitation of Hankow city and the Provincial Departments of Reconstruction and Finance and the River Affairs Bureau are co-operating in devising concrete plans Deputies are also being despatched to the various flood affected districts in the province to ascertain the exact amount of damage and financial loss in each locality.

Dr. P. Z. King, assistant director of the Department of Hygiene and Sanitation of the National Flood Relief Commission, has been appointed to take charge of the Wuhan office so as to relieve Dr. J. Heng Liu for more important work elsewhere. It is the plan of the Wuhan office to erect in Hankow a temporary hospital and twenty refugee camps, in the near future. These will be divided into five units, all with mobile clinics. A total of 11 doctors, 23 male and female nurses and 22 sanitary inspectors will be employed to give mass inoculations and provide for necessary medical relief. A temporary hospital, three hospital preparation offices and thirteen refugee camps are to be started in Wuchang.

The *Hankow Herald* points out that the next problem which the relief workers are facing is that of clothing. The floods came during the hot days of August. Those who fled from their homes went with what they had on their backs, and that was not much. Now the cool days are here and the cold days are nearing. Where are these refugees to get that with which to keep them warm? It must be had or else unspeakable suffering along with disease must follow. The Hankow International Benevolent Association has been assigned the work of providing clothes for the destitute refugees in the Wuhan area.

Many deaths are taking place among the refugees in Kiukiang. A continuous drizzle and windy weather have increased the sufferings of the poorly clothed flood victims, many of whom due to the overcrowding of the quarters which have been provided, have had to sleep in the streets.

H. S. Liang, executive secretary of the General Division of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of China, who recently returned from an inspection trip of the Wuhan area, stated in a recent interview that the flood situation in the central China district is so serious and of such a magnitude that unless it is dealt with efficiently, properly, with real unselfish spirit and foresight and through a united effort on the part of both the government and the people, it may create problems which will threaten the peace and order, and the very foundation of the nation. According to Mr. Liang the Hankow and Wuchang Y. M. C. A's, in cooperation with the different relief organizations in the Wuhan cities, are jointly conducting a camp in the city of Wuchang which will take care of between 3,000 and 4,000 refugees. In this camp, aside from feeding, shelter, sanitary measures and medical supplies, a program of recreation and education is being carried out in order to bolster up the spirit and morale of the refugees.

According to Chen Ke-ming, Director of the River Affairs Bureau, a survey is now being conducted as to the extent of damage to the dykes in the entire province. Inspection of the dykes in the Wu-Han Area has already been completed and surveys will shortly be started on the Han and Shang Rivers as well as the upper and lower reaches of the Yangtsze. It is estimated that if the work of repair is limited to the blocking up of all breaches, a sum of $3 million will be required; but should it be considered necessary to increase the height of the dykes, as much as $40 million will be needed. The repair work on the Grand Canal at Shao-po, in northern Kiangsu, was

(*Continued on page 160*)

Japan's Crisis

BY UPTON CLOSE

ONCE more Militarism is demonstrating to a world becoming weary of its ugly demonstrations that nothing is too shameful or stupid for it to undertake. That the offender just now is Japanese Militarism does not mean the Japanese are less noble than other races. It merely means that the military mind is the same under any pigmentation.

The Japanese and Chinese people are alike victims of General Minami's coup. They were equally taken by surprise at the sudden execution of long-laid plans. The greater sympathy should go to the Japanese. For the Chinese, if they have a spirit deserving of sympathy, have everything to gain by such attack. Studied foreign aggression is the one thing which can quickly weld them into nationhood. The more drastic and prolonged such aggression the more sure the result. Best of all for China eventually would be a complete Japanese conquest—a Japanese attempt to "indianize" this great nation. The attempt would probably end in a Sino-Japanese conqueror arising to make one nation and culture out of both peoples, which would really mean the absorption of Japan by China.—But to come back to immediate realities: the Japanese action must greatly enhance China's progress toward industrial independence—and to an equal degree deprive Japan of her greatest market.

Japan, on the other hand, has been placed in grave risk. In any other country we would call what has happened a Fascist coup d'etat. In actual fact a military junta has seized control of the state, called its own cabinet meetings, issued its own orders to army and navy and substituted its own policy toward international commitments. At this writing it is not yet clear whether the elected and ratified government of Japan intends to expose what has happened, or for the sake of the nation's face, try to hide it. "The military have usurped control of Chinese affairs" is its pathetic admission. The military are in the process of usurping a good deal more. The military are "fed up" with what they regard as a pusillanimous toleration of radicalism, they are bitterly opposed to further national disarmament, they have never been reconciled to political party government. They froth, patriotically enough from their viewpoint, at a policy that would permit China to rise peacefully into the greatest nation of Pacific Asia, and that would allow Russia to become an equal on the Pacific basin. Their motto is still what it was at the Restoration: "Japan Second to None!"

Self-Convinced Patriots

And so, watching disapprovingly the rise of institutions and attitudes in Japan which are in harmony with world trends but are considered by them flagrantly non-Japanese, they have at last, under a bold and rough leader, acted. If this makes Japan's Premier, calling a Cabinet meeting to discuss the "sudden emergency" in Manchuria only to be told that the matter is fully under discussion in the home of the War Minister, look foolish, so much the worse for him. He is only a politician anyhow. If it robs the Foreign Office, which suddenly finds its negotiations rendered meaningless and whose plenipotentiaries and consuls in Geneva, the affected area and Shanghai flounder hopelessly for lack of no more information than the press gives everyone, of prestige before the world, so be it. The military are self-convinced patriots, and patriots can seldom wait for diplomacy or consider world feeling.

To the world-student the real crisis is in Japan, not Manchuria. The final provocation to the military was not a Chinese affront but the sincere effort of political Japan to diminish the unbearable military expenditure—a cut which it was hoped the World Disarmament Conference would make permanent. Are militarists, believing as sincerely in their militarism, no doubt, as any professional in his profession, to allow politicians to budget them out of forces, equipment, salaries, perquisites, "intelligence" funds, geisha-party expenses—finally out of existence—while a field for their activities as opportune as Manchuria lies to hand?

Japan's military autocracy has not been sweetened by the knowledge that its own blunders: the Twenty-one Demands, the Siberian Invasion, the too-easily revealed connection with corruption and vice; took the baton from their hands. Its answer has been typical: the assassination by a jingo fanatic of Mr. Hara, first real "party" premier of Japan; a similar fate for Mr. Hamaguchi, the first premier to bring the war office under apparent cabinet control. The pedagogically prepared for move in Manchuria is of a part with such lesser efforts as the recent scare put out in Japan about foreign spies, the emphasis given the blunders of two naive American stunt flyers, the fuss over the book "Black Chamber," the campaign of malice against Baron Shidehara and the insinuations that the coming World Disarmament Conference is a disguised plot of sister powers against Japan. Not for several years have Japanese jingo papers been so full of fulminations and warnings, nor have certain spokesmen and propagandists who hobnob with the military so suddenly effulged wealth. Not for years has the War Ministry, often enough haughty in its independence, gone so out of its way to insult and shame the civil functionaries of the Cabinet as during the past few weeks. Not often have the military interfered in elections as at present.

These are the developments that journalistic and diplomatic observers in Japan have been culpable in their failure to report. They are the things which must concern the sincere friend of Japan who has been reassuring the world that during the past few years of liberal trend the anomaly of Ito's Prussian-copied constitution had been overcome—that although constitutionally the military remain independent of civil control, actually Japanese political sense and economic pressure had forced the military to become an integral part of political cabinet government. Such a friend must now admit that he spoke too soon, and warn Japan's sister nations that until this anomoly is overcome Japan must remain a potential international firebrand.

"Keep cool!" General Minami admonishes his henchmen as he sends his legions to occupy a neighbor's territory. Indeed, it is a time for them to keep cool. If the military lose this battle—not in Manchuria but in Japan—they are done. They have undertaken the boldest stroke in their history, with the least assurance of support and largest possibility of opposition in their own country. What they have to rely on is the general dissatisfaction of Japanese with the mediocrity of their politics (a situation known elsewhere!), the desperation of traders—deepened by the scarcely justified revival of the Chinese boycott, the demonstrated fact that even the most moderate and scholarly of Japanese will support the military they have disapproved once the nation's honor is involved, and the often dashed but always renewed hope of the Japanese taxpayer that in undertaking a foreign enterprise the military will bring in tribute to help maintain it.

There is a serious possibility that Japan may repudiate the *coup* of her military—in time to save herself the condemnation of the world and the distress of the bursting of a bubble blown in an unkind atmosphere. Such a development would mean a new beginning for Japanese liberalism and the deepening of man's faith in man internationally and interracially.

However, should the Japanese *junta*, working through one of the two contending large political parties, willing to sell its soul for a camp ration, or ruthlessly sweeping both aside and ruling with open fascism, be able to regiment the self-sacrificing Japanese people behind it for even a brief space of time, the world trend toward disarmament and internationalism must cease, Japan must forfeit her good name as one of the most enlightened and constructive nations, and radicalism must smoulder the more hotly toward the ultimate world explosion.

Yokohama, September 19, 1931.

New Route to Russian Border to be Selected by Eurasia Air Line

The German pilot and mechanic of the airplane *Eurasia No. 2*, which was shot down by Mongolian soldiers while on a regular flight from Peiping to Manchuli early last July, arrived in Peping Sept. 16 following release by the Mongolian authorities. The mechanic, who has had one leg amputated as a result of bullet wounds, is now in the German hospital in Peiping. Li Ching-sung, Vice-Director of the Operation Department of the Eurasia Aviation Coporation, is leaving for Sinkiang shortly, for an inspection of a new route to the Russian border over the North west, instead of via Manchuli. The proposed route will eliminate all chances of misunderstanding with the Mongolian authorities.

The Japanese Militarists

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟昭彝

AS a result of the Nakamura affair, the Japanese militarists, who have long deplored the "weak" China policy of Baron Shidehara, have tried to magnify the affair into a major political issue and to force upon the cabinet either to resign or to adopt a stronger policy in China. G. Hanzawa, editor of the *Diplomatic Review*, in his article dealing with the "Second War Inevitable", said that Japan is expecting a second war with China at any time.

We recall that in 1876, when Margaret, a British subject, was alleged to have been murdered on the disputed border between Yunnan and India, Mr. Wade, the then British minister to China, immediately made strong representations to the Chinese Imperial Government. As a result of his "threat," the Chefoo Convention was concluded. A treaty consisting of three sections was signed. With the exception of the first section on the settlement of the Margaret Case, the other two sections have nothing at all to do with the case, but all deal with the Sino-British trade and the other British privileges in China.

A Lesson to Japanese Militarists

Historians all know that Margaret was alleged to have been murdered by the Chinese on the border between Yunnan and India. Even up to the present day, the evidence showing that Margaret was actually murdered by the Chinese is not yet established. So long as the Imperial Government promised to investigate the case and to punish the guilty party, there was no justification for the British Government to take such action against China. The action of Mr. Wade was bitterly condemned by historians.

Historians also know that the real object of the British Government was to take the Margaret case as a lever to force more privileges out of China. By the Chefoo Convention, the British got many privileges, among which was the full enjoyment of extrality in China. Since 1876, the law of the nationality of the defendants is applied in all litigation.

The present attitude and action of the Japanese militarists in the Nakamura affair is just as aggressive as was that of the British Government in dealing with China in 1876. Here is a case where a Japanese claiming to be a military captain, under cover as a Doctor of Philisophy studying the agricultural conditions in the interior China, is alleged to have been murdered by Chinese somewhere in Inner Mongolia. At the outset of the affair, the Chinese authorities at once informed the Japanese authorities that a careful investigation would be conducted and that the case would receive the attention of the Chinese Government and the Chinese authorities would also punish the guilty party when evidence was established.

Marshal Chang, in an interview with pressmen, said that the Chinese would deal with the Nakamura case in a "sportsmanlike" may, and if the guilty party could be identified, the Chinese authorities would never "conceal the wrong." At the time when this article is written (Sept. 19), a second investigation is being carried out with a view to ascertaining the truth of the case.

Apparently, the Japanese militarists desire to take advantage of the Affair to embarrass the Shidehara cabinet on one hand, and to make more trouble for the Chinese on the other. The Chinese are fully aware that the Japanese militarists always have looked with extreme hatred on the nationalist regime in China. They blocked the advance of the Northern Expedition in Shantung in 1927 with a view to destroying the whole national movement in China. They plotted the bombing of Marshal Chang's train with a view to creating troubles in the Chinese Eastern Provinces and providing an excuse for rushing Japanese troops into Chinese territory. By helping Gen. Shih Yu-sen in his revolt and by sending back Gen. Yen Hsi-sen to Shansi by a Japanese airplane, the Japanese militarists show that they expect the civil war in China to be chronic. By creating further incidents, such as the Wanpaoshan, Nakamura, etc., the Japanese militarists except to embarrass not so much the Central Government but rather Marshal Chang in Manchuria. Knowing that the Central Government is busily engaged in an anti-communist campaign in Kiangsi and the southern invasion in Hunan, and has no time to pay any attention to the situation in the Chinese Eastern provinces, the Japanese militarists desire to take advantage of the political situation in China to "molest" Marshal Chang with a view to forcing him to start the various negotiations "directly" with the Japanese authorities, in direct defiance of the order from the Central Government that all foreign affairs should be handled by the Central Government, not by any local authorities, regarding such problems as the construction of railways and the extension of the South Manchuria Railway, and many other concessions to the Japanese in their efforts to consolidate their self-styled "special rights" in Manchuria and to further the so-called Japanese "Continental policy".

Chinese Remarkably Calm

Had the Chinese been in the same condition as they were in 1876, another Chefoo onvention would have been concluded by which not only a settlement of the Nakamura Case would be effected but also a long list of concessions, rights and privileges, etc. would be granted to the Japanese by China. Fortunately, China of 1931 is materially different from that in 1876. China of a half century ago could be "threatened" to yield to any demands presented by the aggressors; but China of today is remarkably calm despite even the actual bombardment of Manchuli by the Russians in 1927, not to speak of war-talk by the Japanese. It is the conviction of the Chinese that so long as the world's public opinion is on the side of the Chinese, China has nothing to fear. A review of the editorials of the leading papers in the world, relating to the Nakamura case will reveal to us that public opinion is against the Japanese militarists in their attempt to take advantage of the Nakamura case to disturb the friendly relations which have happily been existing between China and Japan.

We are living in the 20th century, when aggressive policies for the political and economic exploitation of another country have become antiquated, when the spirit of internationalism and brotherhood prevails not only in the minds of the statesmen and diplomats but also among the masses of the people in the universe. The present action advocated by the Japanese militarists to take advantage of the Nakamura case to further their aggressive policy in China is therefore strongly condemned by the world's public opinion.

China is not at fault as far as the Nakamura case is concerned. Should the Japanese militarists insist on the fulfillment of many demands presented by the Japanese arising from the Nakamura case, what would the Japanese do if the Chinese would present demands arising from the Wanpaoshan incident where hundreds of the Chinese were victims of the Korean massacres and where the evidence and responsibility of the outrageous killing of the innocent traders was clearly established. Is it not the world's public opinion that "on any judicial estimate of the two incidents (Wanpaoshan and Nakamura) the Chinese have, at present, far more to be indgnant about than the Japanese"?

In the event that the Japanese militarists gain power in the government, and the present alleged "weak-kneed" China policy is disregarded, and a war is actually declared against China, the name of Japan will go down in history as a "disturber of the world peace."

Nanking, September 19, 1931.

American News Associations Bar China Lottery Announcements

A report in the newspaper trade journal, *Editor and Publisher*, on August 22 stated that the three large American press organizations, *Associated Press, United Press* and *International News Service*, had notified the U. S. Post Office Department that no further announcement of international lotteries would be telegraphed or cabled for publication in American newspapers. The Post Office Department also announced that a fraud order had been issued against all "sweep-stake schemes" in China, Austria, Bermuda, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, England, Germany, Irish Free State, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Newfoundland and Switzerland. The fraud order prohibits the circulation through the U. S. mails of any announcements or tickets pertaining to "sweep-stake" lotteries. The inclusion of China in the announcement was made to cover the sweep-stake of the Shanghai Race Club.

The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons!

BY PROF. W. A. SCHARFFENBERG

Lesson No. XXXVII

WHY STUDY CHINESE

A knowledge of the language is the key that unlocks a storehouse of information. It will lead you into realms of thought and study never before heard of. The psychology, philosophy, religion and social customs of the people will gradually unfold themselves before you as you become more and more acquainted with their language and their literature. Do not rest satisfied with what you have heard or seen, but go to the source and find out for yourself. You will be more than repaid for the time and effort expended in acquiring a ready command of the native tongue.

You should acquire a knowledge of the language for business reasons alone. The day when you could rely on interpreters, compradores, or clerks to do your business is past. The man who is able to deal directly, and in the vernacular, with the man with whom he desires to do business, has a great advantage over the man who is dependent upon a middleman. Large business concerns are now realizing this and are requiring that their foreign staff acquire the language. This applies equally well to doctors, consular officials, educators, missionaries, and in fact, all who are dealing in any way with the Chinese people.

Are you interested in becoming efficient in the use of the Chinese language? If so, write to the Home Study Institute for their announcement on the five year course of study in the Chinese language.

CHARACTER STUDY

Character No. 181 (站4)

To stand up, to stop, to stand still,
A stage of a journey.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) tʂan (R.) chan
A combination of the radical 立 to stand up, to set up, or to fix, and 占 to divine by casting lots.

Character No. 182 (起3)

To rise, to begin, to raise, to start,
To rise up,

Pronounced (I.P.S.) tʃi (R.) ch'i.
The character 起 is made up of 走 to walk, and 己 personal, oneself, private. It is used a great deal as an auxiliary verb.

Character No. 183 (叫4)

To call, to cry out, to name,
To cause, to induce.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) tʂiaV (R.) chiao
A combination of 口 a mouth and 斗 a dry measure, equivalent to "a peck" containing ten pints. Just why this combination was used to express to call or cry out is hard to say. The character also refers to the cries of animals. As 斗 also refers to the cup of an acorn, it may be that the idea of young birds with mouths wide open crying for food is the true interpretation of the original meaning of the character.

Character No. 184 (還2)

Still, further, to return,
to go back, to repay.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) Ruan (R.) Huan

This character is also pronounced Hai and when so pronounced is generally used in an adverbial phrase. The 辶 character, to look at with respect is perhaps used here to give the idea of still or further. The desire to still want more of that which one respects is natural.

Character No. 185 (常2)

Constant, Regular, Frequent,
Usual.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) Tʃan (R.) ch'ang
This character originally referred to a large spear used in war chariots. This spear was constantly used and was as a rule always found in the chariot. Hence the idea of constant, regular, frequent, usual, etc.

VOCABULARY LIST

574. 站起來 — Stand up, to stand up.
575. 站口 — A stand for carts.
576. 站處 — A railway station.
577. 起來 — Get up.
578. 起不來 — Cannot get up.
579. 起工 — To begin work.
580. 起先 — At first.
531. 起初 — In the beginning.
582. 起個名 — To give a name to.
583. 起事 — To trouble.
584. 叫他來 — Call him, summon him.
585. 還來 — To come back.
586. 還價 — To make an offer for goods, to dicker.
587. 還錢 — To pay back money.
588. 還有 — There still is.
589. 還在 — Still here.
590. 還好 — Very good, lucky.
591. 還早 — It is early yet.
592. 常常 — Constantly.
593. 平常 — Usually.
594. 常時 — Always.
595. 常看 — To constantly read.
596. 常事 — Every day affairs.
597. 常在 — Always present.

SENTENCE WORK

377. 先生來的時候學生要站起來 — When the teacher arrives the students should rise.
378. 有一個學生不起來 — One student failed to get up.
379. 先生說叫他來 — The teacher summons the student.
380. 你爲甚麼不站起來 — Why didn't you stand up?
381. 你常常起事 — You are constantly causing trouble.
382. 是的我知道我不好 — Yes, I know I'm no good.
383. 你可以站在門口 — You can stand in the doorway.
384. 好好我就站在門口 — Very well, I'll stand in the doorway.

READING LESSON XII

念 課

第十二課 講價錢 (上)

我們買東西的時候 先問價錢 後還價錢 若是我們還價錢他們不賣 就要講價錢 現在我要對你們說 買東西怎樣講價錢的法子 比方我們到了舖子裏頭 看見東西很好心裏要買 就問他甚麼價錢 也可以說多少錢 若是他們要的價錢很貴 我們就要同他講價錢 也可以問他可以少一點麼 還可以說別的舖子價錢很便宜 爲甚麼你們的東西很貴 這一些話都是講價錢的法子

These simple lessons in the Chinese written and spoken language, the first of which appeared in *The China Weekly Review* on Jan. 17, will appear throughout 1931. Persons interested in a more intensive study in class work or by correspondence are requested to communicate with Prof. Scharffenberg, are THE HOME STUDY INSTITUTE, No. 25 Nihgkuo Road, Shanghai.

Lindberghs Receive Hearty Welcome at Nanking

A hearty welcome was given by Nanking to Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh when they alighted there in their plane at 3.10 on the afternoon of September 19 after a flight of just over seven hours from Fukuoka, Japan, but for the second time "Lindy" disappointed an assembled welcoming party. The Lindberghs were originally scheduled to arrive at Nanking, September 20, then later the date was set for September 18, and a reception party was accordingly assembled at Hsiakwan on the afternoon of said date to receive them. Just then a message was received by Willys R. Peck, American Consul General at Nanking, from the Colonel stating that he would not be starting until the following day. Accordingly the reception party once more assembled at Hsia-

Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh with their plane at Lotus Lake. This picture was taken when Col. and Mrs. Lindbergh left the plane to take the launch to go ashore.

kwan to receive the fliers, but again they were disappointed. Lindbergh landed his plane in Lotus Lake instead, the first time it has been used for such a purpose. Lindbergh explained to the welcoming party, which waded through the mud to greet him, that he did not think it safe to land on the river, as the current appeared too swift for him, and besides he said he wanted a good anchorage in case the wind should change. The arrangements for entertaining the Lindberghs are in the hands of Consul General Peck, who was one of the first to greet them when they landed at the Lake. The party came back in sampans. The Colonel landed in his shirt sleeves; his wife wore brown riding breeches. Representatives of the Foreign Office, the Aviation Bureau, the War Office, the Ministry of Education, and the Ministry of Communications, were among those who were introduced to the Col. and Mrs. Lindbergh.

The services of Colonel Lindbergh are in the meantime being availed of by the Government to make aerial surveys of the flooded districts.

Tokyo Experiences an Earthquake

Tokyo and vicinity was shaken by a severe earthquake shortly before noon September 21. Telephone and telegraph services were partially suspended and some damage was done to buildings. Railway services were temporarily suspended in some nearby districts owing to land-slips. According to the Central Meteolorogical Observatory the earthquake was the strongest to be experienced in Japan this year.

Saitama and Gunma prefectures were the districts most seriously affected. Nine persons were killed and 22 seriously injured in the former district and five were killed and four seriously injured in the latter district.

October 10 to be Celebrated Without Public Amusements

No public amusements and entertainments of any kind will be permitted on October 10, National Independence Day. according to an order to the various Party Headquarters issued by the Central Executive Committee in Nanking September 17. The order states that under present circumstances when millions are suffering from the floods, any celebrations will be most inappropriate. Memorial services, however, will be held as in other years.

Harbin Girl Student Killed While Collecting Flood Relief Funds

Miss Kao Ching-lang, a student from the First Girl's Middle School, who took part in the recent Tag Day program, when some 7,000 students went out on the streets to collect funds for famine relief, was fatally injured September 9 by an automobile driven by a Russian. She died the following day,

Under the direction of the Flood-Famine Relief Commission at Harbin various measures have been carried out for raising relief funds for the famine area. A garden fete was held for four days from September 5, the total income from which was nearly $26,000. The Tag Day receipts totalled more than $20,000. The Postal Union has decided to collect two day's pay from its members who draw salaries below $200 per month and three day's pay from those who draw monthly salaries above $200.

A group of Harbin businessmen has recommended the purchase of the accumulated cereals of North Manchuria for use in the flood districts. The Flood-Famine Relief Commission of Harbin is reported to have decided to send free of transportation fee, an initial lot of 40 carloads of millet to the famine districts. The C.E.R. has expressed its willingness to contribute Gold Roubles 10,000 from the freight receipts and another sum of G. R. 20,000 in cash.

According to *Jen Kwang Pao*, popular daily newspaper published in Fuchiatien (Pinkiang), the autumn harvest of cereals in North Manchuria for the current year is estimated to be 8,773,220 tons, of which bean will contribute 3,053,450 tons, wheat, 1,395,930 tons, kaoliang, 1,302,520 tons.

With a view to making a geological survey in Manchuria, a North-eastern Scientific Expedition has been organised under the direction of the Bureau of Education. The members will consist of both Russian and Chinese specialists. It is announced that the expedition will require take three years. The estimated expenditure is $30,000 per year.

Chinese Professor Investigating Indians in China

Tang Yu-san, a professor in a University in India, is now in Shanghai investigating conditions among Indians in China. His first investigation was conducted in Nanking, whence he came to Shanghai last week. Upon his arrival here he proceeded immediately to the Indian Nationalist Party Headquarters in Chapei, where, he was heartily welcomed, according to the *China Times*. From members of the Indian party he learned that there are over 1,000 members in Shanghai with an executive committee of nine. The party was formed five years ago. The income derived from subscriptions among the members is more than enough for yearly office expenditures and the surplus is usually remitted to the Party Headquarters at home. Mr. Tang will later proceed to Hankow to continue his investigation in that part of China.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

The public is hereby notified that, in accordance with the Government's instructions, Coca Leaves are to be added to the list of articles of which importation is prohibited except under bond by qualified medical practitioners, druggists and chemists (*Vide* Import Tariff Provisional Rule III).

H. O. Tong,
Superintendent of Customs

L. H. Lawford,
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
Shanghai, 17th September, 1931.

Growth of Radicalism in Japan and Japanese Militarism

BY A. A. R.

IT is a well-known truth that Japan faces a serious problem in the disposal of her surplus population, the last national census having shown that the natural increase of the population is well-nigh a million souls a year. This is a stupendous task, especially if one considers that the island Empire has a very limited area for agricultural purposes. A solution of the task seemed to have once been found in the encouragement of emigration overseas, but this has of late proved to be of little avail for various reasons: firstly, most countries are not over-eager to admit the Japanese immigrants, the United States and Canada closing down their doors entirely; secondly, as pioneers of colonization the Japanese have proved to be of much less ability, which is especially true in regard to tilling the land.

The idea of solving the overpopulation question by means of emigration Japanese statesmen now regard only as a seconary measure, the main stress being laid on the industrialization of the country. In that regard both the major political parties—the Minseito, now in power, and the Seyukai, the opposition—agree perfectly, namely that it is the only solution of the problem. Of course, one cannot even for a moment forget the encouragement of emigration to the so-called colonies, by which name are known Korea, Formosa, Kwangtung Province, the S.M.R. area, South Sakhalien and the South Sea Islands, but even this has not assumed proportions satisfactory to the government. A partial solution of the problem in the form of industrialization has brought in a series of other problems, less expected and no less hard to solve. We mean the drift of farmers into cities, augmentation of the urban labor population with inevitable consequence—the growth of unemployment, labor-capital disputes, all forms of radicalism, and—most dreaded by the government and ruling classes—communism. That radicalism has assumed serious proportions among the Japanese, especially, younger set, is a fact, admitted by everybody and especially by the government, whose best heads are racking their brains with a view to finding a proper remedy, but to no purpose.

The Aim of the Militarists

While civilian government officials lay much stress on industrialization of the country with a view to converting it into a major supplier of the teeming millions of China, India and other backward countries, the military clique sees a perfect solution of the question in a short cut way, namely, in the expansion of the country's boundaries, which can be possible only in one direction—the continent, where Japan has already acquired a good foothold. Hence we hear a constant cry of Japan's special rights and privileges not only in Manchuria, but somewhere, beyond that namely, Mongolia, Inner or Outer, undefined. Although the country is supposed to be a constitutional one, it is equally true that militarism, a modernized spirit of samurai, or double-sworded warrior of mediaval ages, is still strong; at times it plunges the country into adventures, not very pleasant to her amour-propre, witness such blunders as the wrecking of Generalissimo Chang-Tso-Lin's train in 1928, which would have been followed up by the military occupation of all of Manchuria had a disorder occurred in the Three Eastern Provinces. But this was luckily averted. Another military invasion was in sight at the time when Soviet Red armies were marching into Manchuria along the Western Line of the Chinese Eastern Railway in 1929, coming as far as Hailar, when—as everybody remembers—a dispute arose between China and the Soviets over the C.E.R. Had military operations spread still farther, say up to Harbin, and the country flung into the miseries of war, it is certain the Japanese army would have occupied the whole country, witness Japan's repeated declarations that she would not tolerate warlike operations in Manchuria, where she has vital interests, as her statesmen declare almost weekly. It was good statesmanship on the part of the Chinese authorities that a speedy solution of the Sino-Soviet impasse was found, thus averting the inevitable invasion from the direction less expected. Ever since the Japanese invasion of Manchuria looms large and is sure to follow as soon as any civil strife or like incident of a major character crops up in Manchuria. "The people of Nippon in the over-crowded Empire are forced to go out of their own land and mix with other nations, working as businessmen, industrialists, or farmers. This must be said to be the minimum demand for a nation's existence", said a leader of the Seyukai party, Mr. Inukai, in an address given on September 3, at Utsinomya, adding that Manchuria and Mongolia is a rightful region for Japan's expansion. There could be no clearer statement than this regarding Japan's true intentions towards this country.

As in all major industrial countries, unemployment has in Japan become a phenomenon of chronic nature with every tendency to increase in its scope. According to the latest returns of the Home Ministry there were on June 1 last 401,421 persons listed as unemployed in the employment exchanges, among which there were 66,654 salaried men, 143,565 day laborers, and 199,202 other laborers. It must be pointed out that these figures show mainly the urban population, where the desired information can be easily obtained, whereas the plight of farmers is particularly severe. Since the advent of the present business crisis many city laborers are reported to have returned to their villages.

Special attention must be paid to salaried men, who, being intellectually better off than other classes of workers, never agree to their present plight, and, therefore, represent a ready soil for all sort of leftist ideas. It is a long born truth that education tends to equalize individuals at least intellectually, so the Japanese unemployed, a man having at least six years of the compulsory primary education behind him, is in a somewhat militant mood, seeing how well-to-do people live, ride in expensive limousines, and pay Y5,000 tips to cafe waitresses for a single bottle of beer, as it was the case last winter, when a scion of a well-known millionaire of Kobe really did pay such a tip. The event has received the widest possible publicity and has since been commented upon as being apt to arouse the anger of the hungry masses, which have at times no other roof than trees in parks.

Proletarian Parties

Industrialization of Japan is a phenomenon of the last decade or two and is far from being complete, so it is quite natural that the class consciousness of her laborers is a phenomenon of recent years. So, the labor movement was insignificant; proletarian parties were meagerly represented in the Diet; but now the movement has assumed so great proportions that it is safe to say that in the future the labor movement will play an important role in the destinies of the country.

That proletarian parties received a defeat, losing 2 seats out of 7 held previously, during the last parliament elections, is explained in the first place by the existence of too many proletarian political parties, which, instead of uniting their efforts in a common drive, fought against each other, to the advantage of the Minseito and the Seyukai; and, secondly, by oppressive measures of the police authorities, purported to frustrate the passage of too many proletarian members into parliament. To illustrate the first statement we might mention the names of the following proletarian parties, which existed until recently side-by-side: the Nippon Taishuto, the Tokyo Musanto, the Musanto Zenkoku Kyogikai, the Shakai Minsuito, the Ronoto, there having been still further groupings of less importance.

This weakness of proletarian parties, due to their excessive number, was felt long ago, so three labor groupings, the Nippon Taishuto, the Tokyo Musanto and the Musanto Zenkoku Kyogikai, made a fusion under the name of the Zenkoku Taishuto (All People's Party). Besides this party, the biggest of all, there existed the Shakai Minshuito (Social People's Party), Isoh Abe, chairman, and the Ronoto Labor (Farmer Party), Ikuo Oyama, President. Had these three parties struggled with one aim in view during the last parliamentarian elections the defeat would not have been so severe as now, when proletarian parties have only five seats in the Diet. The main obstruction to the union of all the proletarian parties into one powerful body was not in the question of principles, but—rather—in personal differences of leaders.

Thus ever since the last elections for the Diet, leaders of all three groups have been working hard towards the amalgamation of them into one labor party. After many twists and turns the amalgamation finally took shape in the formation of the Zenkoku Rone Taishuto, or All Japan Labor, Farmer and People's Party, which took place on July 5, in Tokyo, when representatives of the

Zenkoku Taishuto, the Shakai Minshuito and the Ronoto all over the country, numbering 622 decided on the fusion and created the named party. However, there were dissenters, namely, among members of the Ronoto, who opposed the fusion on the ground that political planks accepted are too conservative. But the creation of the new party is a matter of fact and it is a general opinion that the Zenkoku Rono Taishuto will play an important role in the next elections to the Diet. Other groups, very small in size, and existing only because of their leaders' antagonism to the fusion will have to die a natural death, uniting with the Zenkoku Rono Taishuto, or with the Japan Communist Party.

Unlike the communists, who oppose the present political structure of Japan and therefore are regarded by the Government as criminals, the Zenkoku Rono Taishuto is a legally registered body, pledged to uphold the present constitution of Japan. However, a glance over the program, adopted on July 5, demonstrates with eloquence that the party is rather radical in ideology. They demand: enfranchisement of all men and women above 18 years, revision of the Public Safety Law and the police regulations, repeal of oppressive laws and regulations, reforms in the administrative system, election of prefectural governors and mayors, extension of the authority of the prefectural assembles, eradication of secret diplomacy, discontinuation of the imperialistic policies. The party lays much stress on the international co-operation of laborings classes, for instance, in efforts to restrict armaments, outlawing of wars, encouragement of emigration, etc., Being quite a young body, it is not, however, ascertained as to what is the party's avowed policy towards China and the colonies, but in view of the stated socialistic tendencies of the party, imperialism in any form is likely to be denounced.

Labor Unions

Apart from the formation of proletarian parties the birth of the class consciousness of Japanese working masses is evident in the growth of labor unions, which represent a formidable force from every viewpoint. According to the investigations conducted by the Social Welfare Bureau of the Home Office, prior to the presentation to the Diet of the new Labor Union Law, there were on June 30 last year, 650 labor unions all over Japan Proper with total registered membership of 342,000. Of this figure 142 unions, with total membership of 25,300, were unions by trade, 287—with total membership of 285,300—unions by industry and 221 unions of general laborers with total membership of 31,000. Speaking of the Labor Union Law, of which a mention has just been made, we must state that it did not pass through the Diet, having been withdrawn by the Government under the pressure of the capitalistic classes. The law was regarded by them as too radical, whereas leaders of the proletarian parties voiced their opposition to it as too conservative.

The Japanese working women are not behind their men, witness the formation by them of unions of their own. A mention must be made of the Shakai Fujin Minshyu Domei and the Rodo Fujuin Domei, combined membership of both of which is well over 10,000. As their names indicate they are closely related to proletarian parties, and, in fact, all activities of the latter have found ready supporters in these women's labor unions. Until recently both unions functioned independently of each other, but realizing that the amalgamation would be of greater value to their cause, they have formed a federation of working women.

As an example of their activities we might mention a huge public demonstration held by them on the day of the reading in the Lower House of the bill for the Maternity Law, when all possible means of propaganda was used, including: distribution by two girls of leaflets from the airplane, procession along the streets, when leaflets and rubber balls bearing slogans, were distributed, and the occupation by the union members of the visitors' gallery in the Lower House when they gave moral support to the sponsor of the bill, S. Katayama, a proletarian member, in this speech. In consequence of this drive the bill passed the Lower House, although not without some amendments.

The number of labor disputes is alarmingly increasing; no day passes without a press report of a strike or a similar occurrence and retaliatory measures of the police. Laborers have become exceedingly inventive in the methods used; there are recorded two strikes, which ended satisfactorily to workers because of the assistance rendered to them by two fellow-strikers, who went atop of the factory smokestacks and would not come down under any threat unless the respective managements would accept the workers' claims. One such chimney sitter was H. Shiba, 19 years old worker of the Nippon Dye Works, Tokyo, who, in order to render a help to his striking comrades went on the 1st of May atop the 100-feet high chimney and remained there for 314 hours 25 minutes, coming down on May 14, when the strike was ended satisfactorily to the workers. Had the workers not adopted these tactics the owners would not have been easily humored to accept the major part of the workers' demands, as the case was, since the Metropolitan Police applied pressure on the owners to stop the strike by all means, for a striker, sitting stop a chimney for weeks, would gather a huge crowd of on-lookers. On May 14, when Shiba was lowered down in a basket, a crowd of about 30,000 persons witnessed the event, much to the dismay of the police.

Violence on the part of strikers, when they would rush into the works, demolish property, etc. is not infrequent. Another method, quite unique, is when strikers would march in a body to the employer's residence and sit in front of it by days on mats, specially brought with them, and taking no food. Such was the case when workers of the Mackawa Casting Works, Osaka, annoyed their employer for a number of days.

The Communist Party in Japan

"There is only one communist party in Japan, which is a branch of the Comintern (or the Third Internationale, having headquarters in Moscow) and those, who are not members of the Comintern are not real communists" said Manabu Sano, former professor of Waseda University, Tokyo, at a trial of him and his 37 co-defendants at the Tokyo District Court on June 25, this year. The trial opened a series of public trials of Japanese communists arrested within these several years, beginning with a wholesale arrest of communists all over Japan on March 15, 1928. Since then the matter was kept a strict secret, but now, preliminary examinations of the accused having been completed, the police ban is lifted, so one can see the activities of communists within recent years.

That there exists a Japan Communist Party is a fact undeniable and admitted by both the Government and those rounded up and now facing trial. A recent dispatch of *Rengo*, a Japaneste semi-official news service, from Tokyo, was to the effect that S. Katayama, a recognized leader of the Japanese communists and residing, as a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Comintern, in Moscow, is laid up with illness, being in a precarious condition. He is 76 years old and is, of course, a Soviet citizen. The program of the Communist Party is well-known and hardly requires explanation; suffice is to say that Japanese communists aim at the revolutionary changing of the present social structure of the Empire, adopting one, similar to that existing in Soviet Russia. Needless to say that they, first of all, aim at forceful, that is, revolutionary, elimination of the dynasty, ruling classes, officials, or all that reflects the present political and social structure of Japan,—the program fearfully dreaded by all the Japanese, who have heretofore seen the destinies of the country in capitalistic progress and in an expansion of her boundaries towards the Asiatic mainland. For those, who have dreamed of the perpertuity of the ruling dynasty, popularly believed to be direct descendants of the Goddess of the Sun—Amaterazu,—and of the onward march of the much glorious Yamato race, the inroad of communistic ideas, and—what is most fearful—sweeping conquest by them of younger heads, has created a situation where they have to admit the stern realities of life.

The communists of Japan will never forget the dates of March 15, 1928, April 16, 1929, February 24, 1930 and May 18 of this year, when in the dead of night, the Japanese police all over the country and its dependencies, effected wholesale arrests of communists, already on the black list and those suspected in communistic activities. Several thousands persons, men and women, young and old, of all professions, are so far bagged. Out of them, 490, arrested on March 15, 1928, are being tried, the rest being still in prisons under examination.

Many communnists resisted with arms, most notable in that respect having been the arrest in the early hours of February 24, last year, of a group of communists headed by Teikichi Kato, 24, in the suburb of

Osaka. A party of 50 policemen, wearing bullet-proof coats, surrounded a house occupied by Kato and his confederates, F. Kiyohara and Miss Hide Komiyama, 24. They scented the arrival of policemen and greeted them with a shower of bullets, wounding several of them. The Communists were, however, overpowered, and now face trial.

Another notable rounding-up took place in the region of Chientao, a district adjoining the Sino-Korean frontier, where communists were once especially active. There were operating communists of two countries—China and Korea—aided by the Third Internationale, Moscow, which was especially possible in view of the proximity of the Russian frontier, whence communists could receive supplies of arms and funds. According to depositions of those arrested and now being tried, operations were directed by the so-called Manchuria Committee of the Third Internationale, which laid out 50,000 yuan for the purpose. The operations were directed in a well-planned military manner; after cutting the telegraph and telephone wires, the communists began to set fire to houses of Japanese at Santakou and to wreck bridges accross the Tientu and the Hailan Rivers. A group of about one hundred communists, headed by Kin Kichi, a Korean, attacked at 11 p.m., May 31, 1930, the Japanese subconsulate at Taotakou, but was repulsed by the machine-gun fire of guards. Another group of communists surprised the barracks of the Chinese troops, threw bombs, and, after setting fire to some of houses, ran away into the hills. These activities of the communists led to a joint expedition of the Japanese police and the Chinese troups, which after much fighting succeeded in clearing the district from the communist bands. More than 40 persons were killed during these eventful days.

The story of the growth of communism in Japan and of the government's struggle against it would take a volume, if written, since there is no social class wherein you would not find a follower. Even such a sanctuary of militarists, as the General Staff of the Army, was not free from red-idealists; there, to the utter astonishment and anger of all concerned, a cell of about seven communists, junior officials, was discovered and they, of course, were quickly arrested. The same fate awaited two soldiers of a certain regiment, who were arrested almost red-handed while distributing propaganda literature right in barracks.

Thus Japan is undergoing a rapid change of a two-fold nature: first—industrial, under which the island Empire is becoming a supplier to the teeming millions of Asia, with an inevitable distinction and struggle between capital and labor, and secondly—revolutionary, under which the age-long notion of the Emperor as Father of the Nation, is losing its power. Kings are now-a-days decidedly in disfavor, so it is no wonder that Japanese proletarians, not to speak of communists, accept the idea of the Mikado just as something which must soon give way to institutions of modern origin. This trend of events is aggravated by an ever-increasing population at the rate of a million souls a year, which surplus must somehow be fed, clothed and engaged in productive labor. Nearly every nation has its own over-population problem, but Japan's problem is unique in that the country has, in order to solve it, to adopt an aggressive policy.

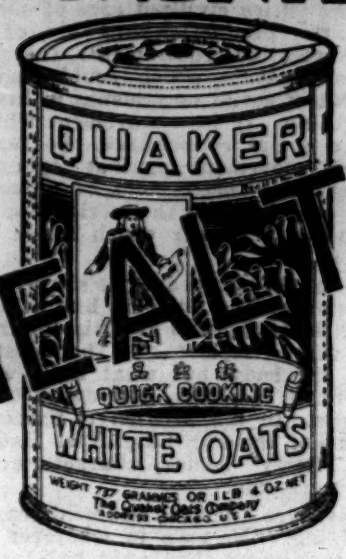
Hence comes the outward march of Japan from islands to the Asiatic mainland, to Manchuria particularly. For Japanese militarists, capitalists and "simple" patriots this march means avoiding a domestic revolution, which is sure to come if the country and its human power remains bottled-up in the limited area of the Japanese islands.

Mukden, Sept. 13, 1931.

A Further Enquiry into Foreign Missions

Announcement is made in a circular mailed from New York August 10 by the Layman's Foreign Missions Enquiry headquarters, Pershing Square, New York, that the report of the investigators representing seven Protestant denominations who recently visited China, Japan, India and Burma, was expected to be ready end of August. It is announced that after the report has been presented a group of Commissioners will visit the above mentioned foreign mission fields again in order to appraise and evaluate the facts and to prepare a final report. Dr. Wm. Ernest Hocking, Alford Professor of Philosophy at Harvard University and a writer on religious and philosophical subjects, will head the Commission.

THE FOUNDATION of HEALTH



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The "Prohibition" Movement in China

BY R. Y. LO (羅運炎)

IV

THE fight against opium and its allied narcotics is the most important phenomenon of this epoch. If really the entire civilized race of mankind should rise to limit the production and use of narcotics to medicinal and scientific requirements, there would surely result a transformation which could easily be placed beside the greatest social movements in history of which we know anything. It is a movement which marks the beginning of a social renaissance. So far as China is concerned, this movement against opium means the enfranchisement and betterment of a race which has something to contribute to the world of civilization and the burning out of a cancer which is eating its way into the life of the nation.

The horror of the opium drug is simply unrivalled. It enslaves the smoker and murders him at the same time. It slays him with his children and his children's children. It is a poison which impairs and then destroys not only the health of the body, but what is far worse, the finer mental and moral faculties, and opens the way to an infinity of evils. In his petition to Emperor Tao Kwan for suppression of the evil, Ling Tsei Hsu, the Chinese "Boston Tea Party" leader, characterized the deadly drug in following terms:

"Destructive are the flood and wild beasts; yet opium is more terrifying. No man in whatever generation to come will say that opium should not be totally suppressed. If Emperors Yao and Sung were alive to-day, the first thing they would do would be to eradicate the opium evil.

"Opium to a nation is a like tumor to a human body. The natural outcome of tumor is poisonous pus; and the inevitable result of opium traffic is national degradation.

"To eliminate the root of the evil, opium should be immediately and uncompromisingly exterminated."

China's Fight Against Opium

The history of the Chinese fight against opium can be traced back to 1729 when an imperial edict was issued prohibiting the use of the drug imported by Portuguese merchantmen though no great effort to enforce it appears to have been made. Later with the increasing supply of the drug by India and Persia, large quantities of shipment were introduced to China from year to year. The drug habit, of course, spread like wild-fire and could not be halted by local or national frontiers. Then began a flood tide of the opium trade. The plight of China and the flourishing of the trade went hand in hand. In 1796, the Government issued another edict, this time prohibiting its importation, but despite the prohibition, the imports had risen by the year 1830 to 2,500,000 pounds. In 1839, the Governor in Canton, meant business. He would not allow foreigners in Canton to leave until he was satisfied that they had carried no opium with them. Finding 3,000,000 pounds of opium in British ships anchored off Canton, worth $10,000, a sort of Boston Tea Party went aboard, seized and destroyed the drug in toto which gave Great Britain an excuse for war and caused China humiliation. As a result of the defeat, China was forced to cede to Great Britain the territory of Hongkong, to pay an indemnity in compensation for the opium, and to open five ports to foreign trade, including opium. The part of the opium history has been taken up more or less elsewhere we need not take the time to relate it again. Suffice it to say, however, that China, though having met with reverses in her noble effort to resist the deadly introduction of the drug, her place in the world-drive against narcotics cannot be belittled. A righteous fire has thus been kindled, which was destined to shape humanity in the years to come.

It was in the year 1906 when the country resumed the righteous fight against opium and ordered the abolition of the use of opium by annual installments. Through the help of the United States of America, a ten-year agreement was arranged with Great Britain by which China was to decrease her poppy growing 10% a year for ten years and Great Britain was to cut down her imports of Indian opium 10% a year for a like period. The agreement was signed and went into effect in 1907. April 1, 1917 was the date at which China was supposed to have rid herself of the poison. For several years after 1907 the struggle for abolition of the evil seemed the path to triumph, but with the gradual decline of the Central Government after 1915 the Peking Government proved too weak to cope with the situation. The various provinces were practically a law unto themselves so that tuchuns were either indifferent to the fight against opium or even caused the opium to grow with a view to raising money to pay soldiers. It is no wonder that there should appear in all directions signs of recrudescense. Various estimates have been presented as to the extent of this recrudesence of poppy growing but reliable figures are not forthcoming. As a rule governments will tolerate any evil so long as they can draw from it an immediate income and so long as it does not imperil their political interests. This may not be true in the same degree of all countries and governments, but the tendency is always in that direction.

In fact, the country was cursed with militarism and warring factions. The warlords of the provinces maintained big armies for aggrandizement. They must somehow find revenue to pay their troops. It was this need for money that made the militarists turn to opium, not only encouraging poppy planting but in certain cases actually compelling the farmers to plant it. Sporadic efforts were made by certain provinces to enforce the strict ban against poppy cultivation, but none has succeeded in anything like a permanent result. With the exception of a few provinces under the control of more enlightened and public-spirited governors, there had been a general recrudescence in poppy cultivation and opium traffic. As a matter of fact most of the suicidal wars during the last decade can be traced in one way or another to the desire to control the opium producing areas. In spite of the fact that China was supposed to be living under legal prohibition, it cannot be disclaimed that China has suffered a severe relapse into the opium traffic.

Nor can it be denied that a large quantity of opium has been smuggled in from foreign countries. According to an estimate made by a veteran physician of international reputation, the annual smuggling of morphia, heroin and cocaine is not less than 27 tons. The seizure of foreign opium made by the Chinese Maritime Customs in 1924 was more than 85,800 pounds, It is also revealed that the yearly import into China stands above 20,000 cases at a value of something like 100,000,000 taels. It cannot be gainsaid, therefore, that the past decade witnessed a period of opium recrudescence.

The Third Opium War

It was at this point that the Third Opium War was declared on the 24th of August, 1924, at a mass meeting held in the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce where more than thirty leading national organizations met to form among themselves the National Anti-Opium Association, and to express their firm attitude toward stamping out the evil. The purpose of this association as it was stated was to rally to the support of the League of Nations in its aim to secure restriction of the production and use of narcotics to medicinal and scientific uses in all countries and to see to it that the law of opium suppression in China would be enforced throughout the land. A manifesto was issued calling for the whole nation to join the Holy War and fight to the finish. Unlike the first two opium wars, the present one was declared not by the Peking Government, but by the Chinese people, and not against any nation, but against the evil itself. Many leading cities responded to the call and rallied to the banner. At present, the National Anti-Opium Association claims to have a total of more than 400 branch associations throughout the country with an enlistment of over 5 million educated Chinese as active supporters. So far as the writer's knowledge is concerned, the immediate aim of the Anti-Opium Movement is two-fold, namely, the complete suppression of poppy cultivation at home and the total stopping of the import of narcotics from abroad.

A call to observe September 28, as a National Anti-Opium day was sent out by the Shanghai office and was observed by more than 900 cities and towns throughout the nation. The public conscience was thus aroused to the seriousness of the opium situation. A petition signed by 4,265 bodies representing 4,663,979 people was addressed to the Peking Government and the Geneva Conference, which was then in session, voicing the sentiment of the people on the world problem of narcotics. A people's representative was chosen to present this petition to the Geneva Conference in person.

The leading features of the petition were nothing more than to state that the people of China were heart and soul in favor of America's proposal to limit the production and use of narcotics to strictly medicinal and scientific purposes. It will be re-called that at the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations in 1921, China through her delegate, did offer a resolution of like nature

which was killed in the Assembly by a skillful alteration of the wording. In other words, to support America's proposal at this time was simply to repeat the offer of an old resolution. The petition also suggested that in order to successfully stop the smuggling of narcotics, it was necessary that there should be control of the production of raw opium in such manner that there would be no surplus available for non-medical and non-scientific uses. The Association asked in this appeal that the League of Nations in considering the situation here, would realize in a sense the helplessness of the Peking Government to completely suppress the cultivation of the poppy under the then existing situation. In addition, it asked the Geneva Conference that Articles 15 and 17 of Chapter 4 of the Hague Opium Treaty, relating to measures by foreign powers to prevent the smuggling and to restrict and control the habit of smoking opium in their leased territories, settlements and concessions in China, be strictly re-enforced. For unless the foreign authorities in these spheres of influence suppress pari passu with the Chinese, the Chinese alone cannot effectively deal with the question.

The Desire for Monopoly

The people's delegate, together with the Government's Chief Delegate, made a good impression on the Conference but was compelled to walk out of the Conference with the American delegation on the following grounds:

1. The Conference adopted no measures to reduce actually the production of raw opium, decrease the number of addicts by means of registration, and control the traffic in opium.

2. The Conference stands for opium monopoly as the only means to control the sale of opium. China's view is fundamentally different from this. She stands for total suppression, which can never be accomplished through monopoly.

3. The powers possessing colonies in the Far East are dependent upon opium as the source from which nearly half of their revenue is derived and are therefore unwilling to make such financial sacrifices for the sake of humanity.

4. The decisions of the powers concerned to make the beginning of the period of 15 years during which the traffic in opium is to be gradually reduced until it is totally suppressed, depend upon previous evidence of China's ability adequately to deal with her own situation and not upon a demand for such evidence from any other country.

The Chinese viewpoint toward the withdrawal from this Conference can be illustrated from correspondence appearing in the local English press, which we have the pleasure to reproduce in the following:

"Sir—I am deeply impressed when I read in your newspaper the sentence, 'Great Britain suggested 15 years but made the proviso that the 15 years shall begin to be counted from the time when China shall have suppressed her growth of opium to that stage which will remove the danger of opium smuggling from China into other Far Eastern territories.' I do not know why Great Britain is unwilling to get out of the opium business until China, the weakest member of the family of nations, stops the growth of opium. At present the Chinese Government is corrupt in its extreme and its mandates are not respected by the war-mad lords even within the Peking city-wall. The suppression of poppy plantation and the prevention of opium smuggling both into and from China are practically impossible to be undertaken by the Government, and other nations are aware of its incapacity.

"Again, all nations attending the Geneva Conference can stop the opium business to-day, if they went to take the course of humanity. We have seen how the United States prohibited opium smuggling in the Philippines after the defeat of Spain. What America has done in the Philippines, Great Britain can also do it in India, Borneo, and her Far Eastern territories, France in Indo-China, Portugal in Macao, Holland in the Netherlands East Indies, and Japan in Formosa. The prevention of opium smuggling from without is not sufficient, and it must be coupled by suppression at home.

"I am not at logger-heads with the British, French, Portuguese, Dutch and Japanese Governments, but make these remarks in the highest spirit of friendship. The American delegation had taken the moral course by walking out of the Geneva Conference and I pray other delegations will play fair. The selling of opium is a problem of morality but not of business."

Failure at the Geneva Conference convinced the Chinese people of the need of working out their own salva-

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tion without too much depending on the help of the foreign nations. They therefore, resolved to throw off the opium shackles at all cost. Three things they resolved to do:

China Tries to Accomphlish Three Things

1. *The Complete Prohibition of Poppy Cultivation.* First, to fight for the complete prohibition of poppy cultivation. It was strongly maintained that poppies must be uprooted and no future planting of same should be allowed if people really mean business. Not all of the northern provinces have taken this step: efforts must be made to effect this action. The Southern Government has definitely decided on the policy of pulling up the poppy; people must see to it that the regulations are carried into effect. As long as the people live, they must resolve to fight for this objective.

2. *The Total Suppression of Foreign Narcotics* The other source of habit-forming drugs comes from abroad, and chiefly in the form of narcotics, that is, morphine, heroin and cocaine. These narcotics are flooding in from all sides and in increasing quantity every year: so long as these drugs are on the Chinese market, it will be useless to attempt at prohibiting opium: for narcotic drugs are not only ready substitutes of the opium, but are many times more pernicious. Hence the people of China must vigorously fight for the total suppression of foreign narcotics, foreign, because China never manufactures such drugs. When poppy is all uprooted and no longer planted, and foreign narcotics are confined to legitimate needs, it will be only a matter of days to prohibit the traffic in and the consumption of opium.

3. *Anti-Opium Education and Amelioration.* It has been well said of the opium scourge: "The cause is ignorance; the consequence, misery; and the remedy, education." So while aiming at cutting off the sources of supply, the people of China must agitate for an anti-opium education and amelioration on a big scale, so that present addicts may be cured in a very short time, and future generations will be safely guarded against that evil influence of narcotic drugs.

One of the hard battles the people of China has had to fight is the proposal of an opium monopoly to keep the opium trade within limits and direct the opium revenue to the government treasury. This was first proposed by Sir Francis Aglen, a British employee in the Chinese Maritime Customs, who argued that an opium monopoly by arranging for a regular import of opium and regularizing prices would take away the chief incentive of the smugglers; and by insisting that purchasers should be registered it would restore that important stimulus to the giving up of smoking. This proposal of instituting a government monopoly on opium was made to the Peking Government by militarists and politicians shortly after the Geneva Conference of 1925. The people, however, were of the opinion, that once the opium monopoly was established, the sale and smoking of opium became legalised and would open the way for militarists to raise money by means openly forcing cultivation and traffic. Moreover, as long as opium was obtainable on the market, the addicts would always find money to purchase no matter how much it would cost. Again, the people questioned very much the sincerity of the Government in establishing the monopoly for purposes of suppressing the opium traffic.

For the above-said reason, the people were up in arms and determined to fight the proposal. Telegrams and manifestos were issued by different people's organisations throughout the country denouncing the Government's attempt to institute opium monopoly either as a means of raising money or as a means of control. A special representative was sent to the capital to carry a strenuous campaign of opposition among the delegates to the Rehabilitation Conference, which was then holding sessions at Peking. Finally, the opposition of the people proved too strong for Government the ignore and thus the proposal was nipped in the bud, to the credit of both the people and the Government.

Again, in the year of 1927, when the Nationalist Army had set a stronghold of several provinces in the south, it proclaimed a Three Year Prohibition Policy within its territory which took the place of Absolute Prohibition and was practically a monopoly in fact. This was done partly because of the apprehension of the huge smuggling from province to province and partly because of the crying need for funds to continue the northern expedition. While the real aim of this policy was to convert the profit from opium to the treasury of the National Government instead of individual private pockets, it was, however, claimed that the object was to suppress opium by way of taxation. A time limit of three years was set to cleanse the country of the evil, beginning from 1927 to 1930. All addicts of whatever age must reduce their ration by one-third every year, while minors were forbidden to smoke at all. It must be mentioned, however, according to this policy, the cultivation of poppy was strictly forbidden. But this experiment proved to be a complete failure. Not only had new addicts increased instead of decreasing, but even the temporary aim of securing funds for the Government Treasury was not realised. In the meantime, public opinion was furious over this falsified way of suppressing opium, and the whole nation was practically stirred to arms. Meeting after meeting was held and protest after protest filed. While in the fields of politics, the north and south may differ, in the question of opium suppression the people of both sections have been and are always one. If a strong public opinion amounts to anything in a fight against the opium evil, social education has certainly achieved much and is bound to achieve more.

After the Expedition had been brought to a successful conclusion, all matters concerning national reconstruction were under serious consideration by the leaders. Finding that the policy of "Suppression by way of taxation" was impracticable and realising that the people's opposition could not be overlooked, resolutions were adopted by the National Government to go back to the old policy of absolute prohibition, and ordered that a National Opium Suppression Committee be created to have charge of the strict enforcement of the suppression regulations. The functions of the Committee may be analysed as follows:

(1) To promote and supervise the opium suppression work of the provincial and municipal governments.

(2) To see that all government officials are free from the opium habit.

(3) To have the officials, civil or military, reprimanded, if any should be found negligent in their duties of suppressing opium, or in any way hindering the execution of such laws pertaining thereto.

(5) To take all necessary measures for the effective enforcement of opium suppression throughout the land.

The National Committee

The National Committee is made up of thirteen members with one chairman and one vice-chairman to be appointed by the National Government. Ministers of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, War, Navy, Finance, Communications, Railways, Justice, and Health are made ex-officio members.

The first thing the Committee did was calling a National Opium Suppression Conference. In accordance with Article 9 of Regulations Governing the Organisation of the National Opium Suppression Conference, the National Opium Suppression Committee has as one of its functions the carrying out the resolutions adopted by the National Opium Suppression Conference. With a view to fulfilling this responsibility and with the approval of the National Government, the National Conference was held November 1-10, 1928 at the National Capital, Nanking. This Conference was well attended by representatives of the provincial and municipal governments, anti-opium associations, and chambers of commerce. During the course of the sessions, more than one hundred proposals were recommended and forty-four resolutions adopted. The importance of this Conference can readily be seen in that it was truly national in nature. Inas much as opium conditions in the various provinces are as widely different from each other as their names suggest, any attempt at effective suppression requires concerted action and close co-operation. This conference brought together representatives from all over the country, hearing reports from each other and exchanging opinions as to what are the most effective prohibitory measures they should adopt.

The Conference lasted for full ten days. The first three days were given to reports of the provinces telling the opium conditions found within their several territories. The remainder of the days was devoted to the discussion of the different proposals sent in by the delegates. Proposals submitted by the delegates fall along the following six classifications:

1. Prohibition of Poppy Cultivation
2. Prohibition of the Transportation of Opium
3. Prohibition of the Sale of Opium
4. Prohibition of Opium Smoking
5. General Administration
6. International Relations

As already stated, more than one hundred recommendations were submitted and forty-four resolutions passed. Some of the more important ones may be cited to show that if these resolutions were actually enforced, the suppression of opium would be as easy as the turning of a hand. Resolutions 9 and 42 provided that the severest punishment be placed on any civil or military employees of the

Government who should be found in any way connected with the cultivation, traffic in, and use of opium or other narcotic drugs. It was further specified that should any military official be found to have encouraged the cultivation or manufacture of or the traffic in opium or any other narcotic drug, let the martial law be used to deal with the offender, and their superiors shall also be punished accordingly. Resolution 19 provided that any official suspected of being an addict to opium or other narcotic drugs shall be immediately examined, cases of actual offence shall be given the maximum penalty as may be inflicted under the provisions of the Criminal Code. Resolution 10 provided that immediate action be taken to see that the Chinese Opium Suppression Laws be applied in the Foreign Settlement and French Concession in Shanghai and elsewhere.

At the conclusion of the Conference, a lengthy manifesto was issued, setting forth the object of the Conference and calling upon the National Government to strictly carry out the various measures proposed by the Conference. As this Conference represents the best minds of the country, it will help us to understand the real attitude of the Chinese on the Opium question by reproducing the Conference Manifesto in full:

The evil of opium and its allied drugs is too far-reaching as not to inspire the utmost terror. It ruins bodily health, affects the livelihood of the people, undermines national solidarity and jeopardizes racial existence.

In China, the Opium War blazed the path for the unequal treatics. Her defeat eighty years ago, forced her acceptance of foreign opium, and since then the smoking habit rapidly spread until China, in due course of time, began to plant poppy for her own supply. More recently, our efforts at effective prohibition were baffled by the importation from abroad of morphia, cocaine, heroin, strychnine and other kinds of narcotic drugs, addiction to which has even far more disastrous consequences as compared with the evil of opium.

Hence, for years there has been going on amongst the Chinese people a vigorous campaign against the drug menace resulting in those prohibitory measures as were from time to time enforced by the Government. Unfortunately, political disturbances since the 7th year of the Republic (1918) occasioned a relaxation of the anti-opium policy, at first, due to the feudalistic rule of militarism, and, more recently, due to the erroneous policy of "prohibition by way of taxation." In consequence, the evil of opium in China has become more acute than ever, complicating the problem of livelihood of our people and threatening to ruin their health and morals. The danger, if allowed to continue to exist, would certainly menace the existence of our nation.

Now that the National Government has unified China upon the defeat of certain militarists, who were responsible for relaxing the ban on opium, it is expected to remove, in accordance with the teachings of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, a humiliation that has been inflicting the Chinese people for the past eighty years and to tear down an essential obstacle to the realization of his Principle of the People's Livelihood. The erroneous policy of "prohibition by way of taxation" has accordingly been discarded and a National Opium Suppression Committee set up for the effective enforcement of absolute suppression.

To further this policy of absolute suppression, the National Government has now convened a National Opium Suppression Conference. We who attended this conference either as delegates from the various grades of local government or as delegates representing popular anti-opium organizations or as experts having a special knowledge of the opium problem, after ten days of deliberation, hereby formulate the following essential points and recommend them for serious consideration by our fellow country-men as well as by friendly foreign nations.

1. To exterminate the opium evil at its root, absolute prohibition of poppy cultivation must go hand in hand with prohibition of opium importation from abroad. For this purpose, the Conference has petitioned the National Government requesting the despatch of investigators to the Provinces for a survey of actual drug conditions, and also asking the National Government to instruct the Provincial and Municipal authorities to send investigators during the poppy cultivation season to various localities under their respective jurisdiction to ascertain whether poppy is being grown and to report all cases of poppy cultivation to the responsible authorities so that not only the poppy-growers may be delivered to the court for punishment according to law, but also those whose duty it is to prohibit such. For fear that the Government may not be thoroughly informed, this Conference advocates that in the Self-Governing Districts (*such as towns and villages-Ed.*) the principle of joint responsibility shall be enforced so that individual villagers are required to report all cases of poppy cultivation; and for the sake of preventing corrupt military officials from fostering or compelling the growth of poppy in order to realize the taxes thereon, the Conference has petitioned the National Government to formulate special laws of a drastic nature for the punishment of not only such officials, but also their immediate superiors who are responsible for the crime beacuse of their oversight, as well as those immediately under such officials who must be held guilty of complicity in the crime for want of protests. The means for the prevention of the importation of opium from abroad will be treated of presently.

2. The Government should formulate an effective system of search for opium and other narcotics smuggled from abroad. Merchant vessels entering upon Chinese waters should be carefully searched by the Customs officers and officials as may be appointed by the National Opium Suppression Committee; and the discovery of opium or other kinds of narcotics on board such vessels shall not only entail the confiscation of the contraband, but also render those responsible liable to punishment according to law. As regards inland navigation, all vessels, whether owned by foreigners or Chinese, which navigate the inland waters of China, shall comply with those legitimate measures consequent to a search; and the owners of such vessels shall be punished according to law upon violation of the measures prohibiting the transportation of opium and other kinds of narcotics, while repeated offenses shall render them liable to deprivation, either in part or in whole, of their right of navigation. Opium or other kinds of narcotics, when found on board trains, shall be seized and destroyed, and the smuggler delivered to the court for punishment. In regard to air-

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planes engaged in the transportation of opium, cases involving military planes should be taken up by the Ministry of Military Affairs with the view to severe punishment of the guilty, while commercial planes, when found transporting opium, shall, besides confiscation of the contraband, be banned from future flights. Postal authorities should be instructed to guard strictly against the circulation of poisonous drugs either as postal matters or in the form of parcels; drastic regulations should be formulated to curb the transportation of opium by the military; and for the punishment of opium smugglers, special care should be exercised in the issue of license for the importation of drugs or articles needed for medicinal purposes, and the Customs authorities instructed to enforce an effective system of search for preventing clandestine circulation of opium.

3. Despite the determination of the National Government to exterminate the opium evil, the task is much complicated by the existence, in different parts of China, of foreign concessions and settlements and railway "zones" which are under the forcible occupation of foreign troops, wherein the opium suppression laws have not been strictly enforced with the consequence that the illicit traffic continues to flourish. The unfavorable conditions within such areas have operated to the detriment of the entire country, as, for example, the failure of effective suppression in Shanghai—virtually the center of the illicit traffic in opium and other narcotics—naturally creates a serious obstacle to the operation of various laws prohibiting the sale and transportation of opium in other parts of the country. The reason why conditions have existed in Shanghai as rendering it possible for the continuance of large-scale opium traffic is found in the fact that because of the existence of extraterritorial rights the Chinese authorities are powerless in dealing with cases which happen within the settlements, whereas the settlement police, whether out of sheer timidity or for other reasons, have never been found vigorously enforcing measures for opium suppression. Hence, the opium question can never be solved in China so long as extraterritorial rights continue to exist. While it is not the intention of the Conference to involve itself in political questions, the Conference maintains that for the effective execution of the various opium suppression measures and for the removal of an essential obstacle thereto, the foreign concessions should be returned to China, at the earliest possible date; and it remains the earnest hope of the Conference that the importance of such a measure will be appreciated by all foreign nations interested in the extermination of the opium evil in this country.

4. It has hitherto been found true that the cultivation of poppy as well as any large-scale manufacture, transporting or selling of opium has generally been fostered by corrupt military authorities. In many cases the military are known to have forced the peasants against their will to grow poppies or to have authorized the transportation of poisonous drugs under the guise of military supplies. To exterminate the evil at its root, it is necessary first to enforce the prohibition among the military. The Conference has accordingly petitioned the National Government requesting the formulation of drastic laws to govern such cases, the enforcement of greater military discipline and the punishment to the fullest extent of law of military authorities upon violation of various opium suppression measures. Far from being actuated by personal enmity against any class of people, the proposal is indeed a vital and pivotal point upon which the solution of the opium problem hinges. It remains also the earnest hope of the Conference that our military officials who have dedicated theselves to the cause of the Party and the nation will act as checks upon one another so that not only opium may be effectively suppressed, but also the honor of our Army maintained.

5. Heretofore, all efforts at suppressing opium-smoking have been directed against the masses—as if the officials were immune from the evil. In order that the officials may become examples to the people, the Government, as an earnest expression of its policy of uprooting the evil, should institute a medical examination of its officials as are suspected of being opium habitues. For this purpose a set of regulations governing such examination has been formulated by the Conference and recommended to the Government for enforcement.

6. Finally, it is the conviction of the Conference that the most fundamental method of eradicating this social evil is through education; and therefore, in all high school primers, an adequate amount of anti-opium literature should be included. It is also necessary that plans should be drawn up for the education of the masses in regard to the evil of opium.

In conclusion, the Conference feels constrained to declare its stand to all sympathetic foreign nations that the task of opium suppression requires their friendly assistance. Pending the realization of such, effective suppression in Yunnan and Kweichow Provinces would merely act as incentive to greater importation of opium from Annam and Burma, while suppression in Manchuria would only serve to aggravate the existing narcotic evil as brought about by importation of morphia and other narcotics from Japan. The refusal by foreign merchant vessels to be searched by responsible Chinese authorities upon entering Chinese waters; the exemption of foreign traffickers in opium by virtue of the extraterritorial rights; the existence of foreign concessions and settlements and the occupation by foreign troops of important areas along Chinese railways—all these circumstances serve to foster the illicit traffic and, if allowed to continue to exist, would effectively defeat the purpose of opium suppression and reduce to nullity all resolutions adopted by the Conference. While the Conference believes in the ultimate triumph of international justice and fair-play, it earnestly hopes that all friendly foreign governments will evince their assistance and sympathy with the aspirations of the new National regime at a moment when China is exerting her utmost for the effective suppression of opium.

Siam Raises Tax on Chinese Immigration

The National Associated Chambers of Commerce have sent a telegraphic petition to the National Government, urging that strong representations be made to the government of Siam against her new Immigration Law promulgated on August 15.

The petition points out that the new Law, which will come into effect three months from the date of promulgation, raises the rate of immigration tax to the prohibitive figure of $250 per capita. As there are over 100,000 Chinese proceeding to Siam annually, the strict enforcement of the new Law will be a heavy burden for the Chinese immigrants.

News Notes from Honan

(From a Correspondent)

Kaifeng, Honan, September 18.—General Ma Hung-kwei, commandant of the 15th route army, is now moving his troops from Taian, Shantung, towards Honan. His chief headquarters may be established at Chengchow, and his army is going to be stationed along the Pinghan line from Sinhsiang to Chumatein. According to General Ma's representative, named Yang, who came here to visit General Liu Chih, 35 trains are needed to transport General Ma's troops.

Chin Shao-kuan, representative of General Fu Tso-yi, Yang Ai-yuan, and the other Shansi generals, who came here to report to General Liu Chih on military and political conditions in Shansi, informed the pressmen that all the Shansi generals obey General Chiang Kai-shek and support the Nanking Central Government, that there is no bad feeling between General Shang and the other Shansi generals, that Shansi is now suffering from financial difficulties as the Shansi Provincial Bank has lost $40,000,000 during the past few years, and that his mission in coming here is to report military and political conditions in Shansi to General Liu Chih, and try to create friendship among the military generals.

General Ma Chin-yuan, garrison commander of Sianfu, Shensi capital, who represents General Yang Hu-chen, Shensi chairman, has just come here to attend the Bandit Suppression Conference. General Yang Hu-chen has one part of troops, staying at Sinan, Mienchih and the neighboring districts in West Honan. According to General Ma, the bandits in Shensi have nearly all been cleared out and the Shensi political authorities are now trying to bring out their irrigation and communication plans. General Yang has three divisions and three brigades.

General Liu Chen-hua, pacification commissioner for Honan-Shensi-Shansi borders, is reliably rumored to have been appointed chairman of Kansu. General Liu is now stationed with his troops at Chiao-tso, Chinghua, Huaiching and neighboring districts along the Tao-ching line.

General Chang Fang, chairman of the Provincial Famine Relief Association, has sent out a circular telegram, saying, that more than 74 hsien or districts (two-thirds of the province) are now suffering from flood, the number of famine victems being over 15,000,000. $15,000,000 is urgently needed by them, he says. According to statistics compiled by the Famine Relief Association, only half the districts in the province have got as much as 70% of their wheat harvest.

Anhwei Province Establishes Opium Monopoly

The Anhwei provincial government at a meeting September 19 decided upon the formal opening of what is known in Hankow as a Provincial Special Tax Bureau, or in other words a provincial organ for enforcing a monopoly of the opium trade. Special correspondence from Wuhu in the *China Press* says it was revealed that the bureau had received the official sanction of Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek. Hoh Tsze-hua has been appointed commissioner of the new bureau. According to the publicity material circulated by the bureau, the motive of the new provincial organ is to tighten control of this illicit traffic so that in the present deplorable state of affairs, caused by the flood and failing crops in the last few years, the people of the province can be prevented from wasting money on opium-smoking.

Beggars Are Sentenced by Shanghai Court

The *Shanghai Times* recently called attention in a long article to the prevalence of beggars in Shanghai, many of whom were professionals. The police were quoted as saying that they were powerless to do anything as the Chinese criminal code did not make begging an offence. Sarcastic reference was made to the fact that Chinese beggars, when arrested and brought before the local courts, receive littled more than a caution, whereas Russian beggars on similar charges invariably were sent to prison for a week or more. Several days later, the Police once more made a haul of beggars, and on this occasion a number of Chinese (as well as Russian) beggars were sentenced to ten days detention. The technical charge brought against them was that of creating a nuisance.

Some of the Results of the Narcotic Limitation Conference

The Anti-Opium Information Bureau at Geneva has prepared a brochure on the Limitation Conference which commenced its sessions May 27 last. It is stated that the convention which emerged from the Conference promises better conditions in the future provided it is honestly applied; but this statement is made with the reservation that it is not intended to intimate that the Convention did all it could have done. The opinion is, incidentally, recorded that if—despite the presence in Geneva of manufacturers and of some well-known international traffickers—the Conference has elaborated a successful convention, it has been due to the determination of certain delegations to sign only a convention which really limited manufacture. The Conference was attended by 57 delegations. One of the important provisions adopted was an amendment to Article 18 which provides:

> "Each high contracting party undertakes that any of the drugs in Group I which are seized in his Territory in the illicit traffic shall be destroyed or converted into non-narcotic substances or appropriated for scientific or medical use either by the Government or under its control, when these are no longer required for judicial proceedings or other action on the part of the authorities of the State. In all cases diacetylmorphine shall either be destroyed or converted."

It is pointed out that Article 18 now favors manufacturing countries because non-manufacturing countries cannot convert confiscated heroin and, therefore, must destroy it. Another inconsistency is that it binds governments to destroy or convert confiscated morphine into a non-narcotic substance, whilst it leaves the same governments free to retain confiscated opium or convert it into morphine or even into heroin. The opinion is recorded that, judged from a common-sense point of view, the conference has succeeded in elaborating a convention which is a distinct advance upon the Geneva convention of 1925. It has failed to receive the support of producing countries such as Turkey and Yugo-Slavia.

The entry into force of the convention is made dependent upon ratification or accession by 25 states. It is recommended that, pending the entry into force of the Convention, governments should limit manufacture as nearly as possible to bona fide requirements. At any rate, Governments, cannot longer say that they do not know how to limit!

Note is made of the fact that the China delegation declared that no estimates or reports for foreign concessions and settlements in China could, for the time being, be supplied by the Chinese government, but trusted that others would supply it.

In connection with the whole question of narcotics, a reader of *The Review* at Geneva writes with reference to conditions in the French Concession at Shanghai that had the French government lived up to its international obligations, under the Hague and Geneva Opium Conventions, conditions in the Shanghai French Concession would have been known, and perhaps now they would not be so bad as generally reported.

Board of Chinese Mission to Lepers Holds Meeting

The first meeting of the Board of the Chinese Mission to Lepers was held September 12, at the Navy Y. M. C. A., Shanghai. Rev. T. C. Wu, General Secretary of the Mission, reported that work on the Nanchang Leprosarium is progressing satisfactorily; he expected that an auditorium which will serve the double purpose of a chapel and work-shop for the lepers can be built within this year.

Dr. W. Y. Chen, physician in charge of the Mission's Hongkew Clinic for Skin Diseases, reported that the number of cases is rapidly increasing. For the month of August, 912 cases were administered, out of which 177 injections were given to lepers.

As a part of the Five-Year Program of the Mission a National Leprosy Conference will be held next Spring in Shanghai for the purpose of creating a nation-wide interest in the gigantic problem of leprosy. The work of preparation is in the hands of a committee composed of Dr. Wu Lien-teh, Dr. James Maxwell and W. Yinson Lee.

In the United States Court for China

In re. Estate of RIDA JOUROLMON Deceased

Cause No. 3385

Special Proceedings No. 762

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of RIDA JOUROLMON, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before March 5th 1932, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China. H. MAXCY SMITH,
August 29, 1931. c/o Mission Treasurers,
23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
Shanghai.

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In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

Nanking-Peiping Air Service Resumes Operation

The air mail service between Nanking and Peiping, operated by the China National Aviation Corporation, which has been suspended for over three months, was resumed on September 17. The passenger service on the same line, will be resumed later, it is learned.

Special Expenditures Must be Approved by National Government

As a further step toward the enforcement of the budget system in all government organs throughout the country, the Executive Yuan, in a circular order, instructed that henceforth sanction of the National Government must be obtained for any expenditures not included in the budget. Officials ignoring the order will be severely dealt with.

Canton Raw Silk Export Hard Hit by Japanese Competition

According to a telegram from Canton, Japanese competition and world business depression have combined literally to kill the export trade of raw silk from Canton. During the first half of this year, only 26,949 piculs were exported, which amounted to about one-third of the last year's export for the same period and less than one-third of that of 1929.

China Merchants Co., Barters Land for New Vessels at Cost of $1,000,000

According to information emanating from shipping circles, the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company has recently purchased six coastal vessels for the Shanghai-Hongkong-Canton and Shanghai-Tsingtao lines. The deal was concluded in the form of a piece of land adjacent to the Kingneeyuan Wharf at an estimated value of $1,000,000.

£14,000 For Huai River Conservancy Voted at Boxer Indemnity Fund Meet

At a meeting held in Shanghai on September 16 under the chairmanship of Chu Chia-hua and attended by 12 Chinese and British members, the Board of Trustees for the admnistration of the British Boxer Indemnity Refund adopted an important resolution, authorising the appropriation of £14,000 pounds sterling for Huai River Conservancy work. The question of appropriating funds for flood relief was also brought up at the meeting, but no decision was reached.

Japanese Money and "Brains" to Build Railways for Afghanistan

The Japanese *Rengo* service reported on September 14 that the King of Afghanistan has officially requested the Tokyo Railway Office Authorities to make an investment of Y.50,000,000 in his country together with "Japanese brains." The report added that although full details of the matter are still being kept secret, it is generally believed that the King had asked for Japanese assistance in the railway construction schemes contemplated in his country.

Nanking Places Huge Orders for Locomotives and Rolling Stock Abroad

In partial execution of the National Five-Year Reconstruction Program of China, the Ministry of Railways has decided to effect immediate re-organization of the railway administration and to purchase more locomotives and rolling stock for the various railways. Through the recommendation of the South Manchurian Railway, the Purchasing Committee of the Ministry purchased five locomotives from Japan for use on the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway. For the Tientsin-Pukow Line, the Committee has placed an order for 10 locomotives with a Polish concern in Shanghai. For the Peiping-Liaoning Railway, tenders for 20 locomotives are being invited. In view of these voluminous transactions, American, German, British and Japanese firms are competing keenly for orders. It is further learned that payment for these locomotives will be guaranteed by the Kincheng, Ten Yeh, Continental and the China & South Sea Banks.

Shipping Bureau Regulations Revised and Adopted by Legislative Yuan

Regulations governing the organization of the Shipping Bureaus under the Ministry of Communications were approved by the Legislative Yuan at a meeting on September 19. A slight revision was made to the original draft upon recommendation of the Legislative Committee of the Yuan. Among other matters brought for discussion at the meeting was the provisional law authorizing more drastic punishment for offenders who are party members, but no decision was reached.

Property Deals Involving $3,000,000 Concluded Here in Past Few Days

During the past few days, several valuable lots in the Settlement have changed hands, involving a total sum of Tls. 3,000,000. The sale of a property of 8.281 mow at the corner of Kiangsi and Canton Roads for Tls. 1,500,000 is announced by the China Realty Company. The price per mow is approximately Tls. 18,292. The same realty concern also announced that it has concluded the sale of a property at the corner of Bubbling Well and Seymour Roads consisting of 17.5 mow for Tls. 1,625,000.

Shanghai Silver Market Quiet During Past Week

For the week ending last Friday Sept. 18, the silver movement in Shanghai remained quiet. This is due to the fact that the Hangchow Mint has suspended work. During the week, silver to a value of Tls. 80,000 only was conveyed to the Chekiang provincial capital; in Shanghai the total import amounted to Tls.640,000. A sum of $340,000 was shipped to Kiukiang for payment of troops. Up to date, silver in Shanghai is estimated as $202,480,000; compared with figures of previous month, a decrease of Tls. 80,000,000 is noted.

New Cotton Mill to Be Opened in Shensi with Capital of $1,500,000

According to a special dispatch from Tungkwan in Shensi, one of the leading cotton producing centers in the province, a new cotton mill to be known as the Shensi Ming San Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill will shortly be opened there with a capital of $1,500,000. The dispatch adds that 12,000 spindles will be installed in the mill together with 200 looms for stocking and hose manufacture. Chang Tse-yuan, Chinese cotton magnate in Shanghai, is reported to have started a campaign to obtain subscriptions for the new mill among the Chinese merchants in Shanghai.

Valuable Site in Frenchtown Purchased by Chinese Interests

According to a report in the *Evening Post* on September 19, real estate transactions aggregating approximately $1,000,000 have been completed during the past few days through the agency of the Land Investment Company. The largest deal was the sale of a site on Avenue Joffre consisting of an old residence and about 20 mow of land which was purchased by the Chinese interests for approximately $600,000. Another deal was the sale of a residence on Route Dupleix for $100,000 and the third is the transfer of landed property consisting of two and half mow on Bubbling Well Road for $140,000.

Liaoning Merchants Granted Concession to Develop Coal in Mukden

The Liaoning Provincial Government has granted a concession to private Chinese interests for the development of the rich coal deposits discovered at Weitaohotse and Weitangkow, north of Shengyang (Mukden). The concession is granted for a period of thirty years under government supervision. The deposits cover a total area of nearly 6,000 mow. According to the contract of lease, Shen Yi-chen, well-known coal magnate in Shengyang, is to undertake the formation of a Company with an authorised capital of $1,200,000 for the operation of the mines. The Government will receive two per cent on the total gross sales of the Company, the lease contract stipulates.

Chinkiang Harbor Plan Under Consideration of Kiangsu Government

In order to develop Chinkiang, Capital of Kiangsu, into a great commercial port in the Lower Yangtsze, the Kiangsu Provincial Government has formulated plans for the opening of a new harbor at Hsiang Shan in the suburb of Chinkiang. Accordingly, a survey of Hsiang Shan was made last Summer by the Department of Reconstruction. The National Government decided that the work will be undertaken by the Central Authorities and when the harbor is opened, the privileges which are enjoyed by the Chun Shan Port in Canton will be accorded to Chinkiang. It is understood that as a preliminary step toward opening of the harbor, the following measures have been decided upon and will be carried out after being approved by the National Government: 1. to ascertain the commercial site of the city, 2. to build wharves, 3. to construct new branch railway lines along the Harbor, 4. to erect a sufficient number of gowdowns, and 5. to construct more motor roads leading from parts of the city to the projected harbor.

Local Merchants Start Movement to Reform Chinese Dress—Exhibition Held

In order to improve the style of Chinese clothes and make them suit modern needs, a Dress Reform Exhibition was held at the Y. P. S. Hotel, Thibet Road, on Sept. 12 under the auspices of the China National Vocational Education Association, San You Cotton Piece Goods Company and several Chinese firms interested in the movement. The event was attended by many Chinese and foreign visitors including representatives from the Greater Shanghai Municipal Government and several merchant leaders.

Shen Chiu-cheng, chairman of the Exhibition, in his opening remarks, pointed out the unsuitableness of the old style of Chinese clothes and the necessity for reform in order to suit the present needs. Following this remark, a review of the various new styles made entirely of native cloths for both men and women was held, in which seven different fashions of ordinary clothing were displayed for boys and girls, children of school age, young men and women, middle age and elderly persons. In the exhibition, only those products made of native materials were displayed. The articles on display showed the beauty of the color, the fitness of the new style to the body and other praiseworthy features which make the native clothes lovable to all the visiting guests. A great number of the suits made by the San You Cotton Piece Goods Company were sold at the exhibition and the proceeds are being donated for flood relief.

Customs Crusier "Chun Hsing" Launched Amidst Cheering Crowds

Amidst cheering crowds and with Mrs. Chang Fu-yung, wife of the Director-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs performing the christening ceremony, the new Customs crusier *Chun Hsing* was launched last Thursday, September 17, at the dockyard of the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, builders of the vessel. H. E. Arnhold, chairman of the Works, made a short speech, expressing his happiness on the occasion and wishing success to the new cruiser, which was responded to in suitable terms by F. W. Maze, Inspector-General of Chinese Customs. The dimensions of the *Chun Hsing* are as follows:

Length overall	260'-0".
„ on waterline	256'-0".
Breadth mld.	38'-0".
Dept. mld. to Upper Deck	21'-0".

The vessel is of the combined bridge and forecastle type having raked humanity stem and cruiser stem built of steel in accordance with the classification rules of Lloyds 100 A. 1.

The vessel is constructed with three steel decks and in addition an upper bridge deck, navigating bridge and flying bridge deck of teak with two masts and a single funnel. Ample cabin accommodation for the Capitan and comfortable quarters for officers and engineers are well provided for on the upper bridge deck and on the combined forecastle and bridge deck. At the after end of the upper deck, there is an up-to-date suite of rooms for use of officials visiting the light stations. Three cold storage chambers of ample capacity are situated below the upper deck aft. Electric light is installed throughout the vessel and a Marconi wireless outfit of the lastest type is also fitted.

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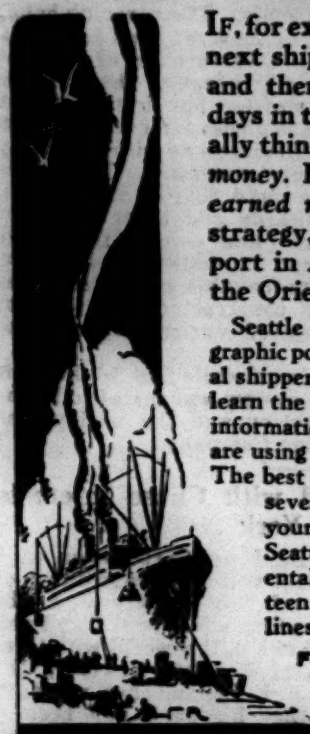

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Overseas Chinese Hostelry Formally Opened at Nanking

The new Overseas Chinese Club and Hostelry at Nanking, which has been under construction for many months, has been completed and was formally opened last month in the presence of President Chiang Kai-shek and many other high government officials. The new club house covers ground of more than 10 mow of land and has a small well-laid garden. The structure is of ancient Chinese classical design with a frontage of three stories high and rear section two stories but in the interior decoration and equipments, it is modern in every respect. The facing is of stucco and artificial stone with tastefully painted Chinese beams and other decorations. The roof is glazed Temple tile. On the ground floor of the building are the reception, dining, billiards and other rooms for social purposes. On the first and second floors are dormitories and private rooms. In addition to all these, there is a spacious auditorium capable of seating over 400 persons. The building is constructed at a cost of $400,000 which sum was raised entirely among the overseas Chinese themselves.

Robert Fan was the architect, while Sun Sih-kee was the contractor. The heating system was installed by the General Engineering Corporation and the wiring was done by the Great China Electric Company.

Local Bank Amalgamated with Chase Interests of New York

The Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation at 6 Kiukiang Road announces that it will be a subsidiary of the Chase National City Bank of New York and will be known as the Chase Bank. The Chase National City Bank of New York is the largest Bank in the world with total assets placed at G. $2,429,309,216.51. Interviewed by the *China Press* on September 18, A. E. Schumacher, manager of the local bank, declared that his bank has been a subsidiary of the Equitable Trust Bank of New York and since the merger of that bank with the Chase National Bank in 1930, it has been identified with the latter and is now under its direct control. As soon as negotiations become effective, it will be a completely owned subsidiary of the Chase National Bank with a capital and surplus of G. $296,000,000. The Equitable Bank began its business here in 1920 and its amalgamation with the Chase interests is effected through the negotiations of the head authorities of the two banks.

The latest statement of the financial status of the Chase National Bank of New York is as follows:

Resources

		U. S. $
Cash and due from banks		531,352,184.40
Loans and discounts		1,295,485,753.99
U. S. Government securities		281,785,521.24
Other securities		183,381,029.15
Real estate		35,036,182.30
Redemption fund—U. S. Treasurer		436,825.00
Customers' acceptance liability	169,254,573.42	
Less amount in portifolio	70,016,267.01	99,238,306.41
		99,238,306.41
Other assets		2,593,414,02
		U. S. $2,429,309,216.51

This statement does not include the statements of any of the organizations affiliated with the Chase National Bank.

Liabilities

		U. S. $
Capital		148,000,000.00
Surplus		148,000,000.00
Undivided profits		28,580,823.74
Reserve for taxes, interest, contingencies etc.		14,719,723.13
Dividend payable July 1		7,400,000.00
Deposits		1,897,544,373.19
Circulating notes		8,632,900.00
Acceptances	174,251,870.03	
Less amount in portifolio	70,016,267.01	104,235,603.02
		104,235,603.02
Liability as endorser on acceptances and foreign bills		53,886,411.70
Other liabilities		13,309,381.75
		U. S. $2,429,309,216.51

Export of Beef and Cattle from Tsingtao to be Prohibited

As a measure to protect farmers against shortage of cattle the Ministry of Industries, in a communication to the Ministry of Finance, requests that an order be issued to the Customs Authorities in Tsingtao, regulating and limiting export of beef from that port. The communication points out that owing to the serious floods, many farmers in the interior, facing starvation, are tempted to sell their cows at exceptionally low prices. The cows thus sold are likely to fall into the hands of butchers or else exported. The exodus of the animals is bound to affect farming, the communication continues, and the Customs Authorities should be instructed to prohibit the export of cattle at all ports. As under treaty provisions, the Government can not close the Sino-Japanese butchery in Tsingtao, the Ministry of Finance is requested to issue orders to the Tsingtao Customs to limit the export of cattle and beef as much as possible.

Government Bonds Advance as Shorts Cover

Advances from .90 to 2.55 points were recorded on the Government Bond market for the week ending September 18. The gain was not effected by bull operators, but by short traders covering their deals for the past fortnight. With the exception of one day, the week's market on the China Merchants Stock Exchange was characterised by a progressive trend in bond prices as the bears lost courage and jockeyed to cover. Disbandment bonds registered the maximum gain of 2.40 and 2.55 points respectively for September and October contracts. The turnover for the week for this issue was $1,125,000 compared with $9,595,000 for last week. 18th Year Customs, which dropped 2.10 points during the period reviewed, recovered 1.20 points, fluctuating .70 of a point as compared with 2.90 points. The largest volume of business transacted was recorded by the Consoilidated Tax Bonds which cleared over $29,000,000 and closing 185 points up after fluctuating 3.60 points. Total transactions on the Exchange amounted to more than $112,000,000.

With the sudden change of the international situation in South Manchuria as a result of forcible occupation of Mukden, Changchun and many strategic points in Manchuria by the Japanese troops, great fluctuations have been occasioned and the decline of one point was the immediate result of the developments during the first Saturday session on the China Merchants Stock Exchange. What effect new developments may have can only be surmised, but bad news will show their results most likely in October contracts.

Sterling Slumps Heavily in New York

Sterling dropped to $4.84½ in New York September 19, causing a sensation in Wall Street, but this was as nothing to the slumps which followed later when the rate between New York and London dropped at times as low as almost 4 to 1. The slump was attributed to the feeling of uncertainty existing in financial circles, selling of British securities in Amsterdam and doubt—based on reports from London—whether Britain would be able to maintain the pound at its gold parity.

A telegram from Paris September 19 stated that M. Llaudin, the Minister of Finance, in an interview declared that it was to the interest of France that the pound sterling should remain recognised international money, as it has always been, and that it should be guaranteed against fluctuation. "That is why," he added in conclusion, "the French Treasury lent assistance to Great Britain and is ready to assist again." However, as mentioned elsewhere in *The Review*, Britain has temporarity abandoned the gold standard.

China to Scrutinize Entrance of Foreigners More Closely

A *Kuo Min* News Agency telegram from Nanking says that in view of the documentary revelations in the Noulens case, the Central Political Council, realizing the danger of admitting undesirable aliens, especially Russians passing themselves off as the nationals of other countries, has instructed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that great care be exercised by Chinese legations and consulates abroad in visaing passports. The order further states that definite proof of nationality should be required of all aliens applying for visas and that permits to land issued by local authorities may not be considered as sufficient.

Gandhi Requests More Speed

In a speech before the Indian Federal Structure Committee in London September 17 M. K. Gandhi, the Indian Nationalist Leader, urged the speeding up of plans for the Second Indian Table Conference, which, it is now indicated, will not convene until November. Mr. Gandhi asked Britain to lay her cards on the table and give the Indian Federal Structure Committee concrete proposals to discuss. "There is an increasing feeling," Mr. Gandhi said, "that the proceedings are interminable and leading to practicallly nowhere. If the Committee resolves itself into a debating society, eloquently discoursing on the points raised, I do not think we will be furthering the purpose for which we have been brought together here."

Mr. Gandhi suggested the appointment of a subcommittee to prepare the conclusions to be discussed by the Committee. He added that the delegates to the discussions on India are not the choice of the Indian nation but of the British Government. For India under a new Constitution Mr. Gandhi advocated a Federal Legislature with a single Chamber. He advocated universal adult suffrage in India. He urged that there be no literary qualification for indirect elections.

The Indian Federal Structure Committee on September 18 completed its discussion of direct and indirect elections to the proposed Indian Legislature under a new Constitution. When the Indian Federal Structure Committee and the Minorities Committee have completed their work the Second Indian Round Table Conference will convene to take further steps to decide the political destinies of one-fifth of the world's inhabitants. Mr. Gandhi has urged that the committees confine their discussions to concrete proposals so that the Round Table Conference may begin sooner than November. The plan is to grant to India a Constitution on a Federal basis providing a considerable measure of self-government and home rule but with safeguards for political and commercial interests which Great Britain considers vital to Empire unity and security.

Chinese Government Bond Quotations

Issue	Open	High	Low	Close	last Close	Comparison	Fluctuation	Transactions
18th Year Customs								
Sept.	49.00	50.00	49.30	49.80	48.60	Up 1.20	.70	180,000
Oct.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reorganization								
Sept.	50.10	51.50	49.20	51.05	50.00	Up 1.05	2.30	2,725,000
Oct.	48.80	50.05	48.25	50.05	48.85	„ 1.25	1.85	1,345,000
Disbandment								
Sept.	70.50	72.85	70.00	72.80	70.40	Up 2.40	2.85	4,325,000
Oct.	70.90	73.45	70.40	73.40	70.85	„ 2 55	3 05	2,800,000
19th Year Customs								
Sept.	66.80	69.20	66.20	68.75	67.10	Up 1.65	3.00	4,725,000
Oct.	65.80	67.50	65.20	67.45	66.30	„ 1.15	2.30	1,445,000
19th Year Rehabilitation								
Sept.	65.00	67.50	64.70	67.40	65.70	Up 1.70	2.80	3,535,000
Oct.	63.60	66.10	63.50	66.10	64.55	„ 1.55	2.60	1,470,000
20th Year Tobacco								
Sept.	59.40	61.70	58.90	61.65	60.50	Up 1.15	2.80	6,480,000
Oct.	58.20	60.80	58.10	60.75	59.50	„ 1.25	2.70	2,385,000
20th Year Customs								
Sept.	62.70	65.10	62.00	65.00	63.70	Up 1.30	3.10	15,575,000
Oct.	61.50	63.95	61.30	63.95	62.60	„ 1.35	2.65	6,885,000
Consolidated Tax								
Sept.	62.40	65.60	62.00	65.60	63.75	Up 1.85	3.50	19,465,000
Oct.	61.40	64.90	61.10	64.80	63.15	„ 1.65	3.80	9,940,000
Salt Revenue								
Sept.	62.40	65.60	62.00	65.40	63.80	Up 1.60	3.60	17,720,000
Oct.	61.70	64.60	61.40	64.60	63.70	„ .90	3.20	10,465,000
6% Consolidated								
Sept.	58.90	59.30	58.60	58.80	59.00	Off .20	.70	210,000
Oct.	59.60	59.60	59.60	59.60	59.80	„ .20	—	10,000
96 Millions Bonds								
Sept.	13.90	14.05	13.70	14.05	13.90	Up .15	.35	970,000
Oct.	13.90	14.10	13.90	14.05	14.20	Off .15	.20	200,000

S. S. Wong and Co., 102 Central Arcade, Shanghain.

The CHINESE NATION

Contents of Vol. II, No. 15

September 23, 1931.

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The Importance of City Planning
C. C. Ting

Preservation of Antiques and Curios
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Men and Events

E. G. Berrien, advertising manager of the British-American Tobacco Company, has returned to Shanghai, from home leave in the United States.

A shower of hailstones as big as eggs fell at Mukden at daybreak September 16 accompanied by lightning, thunder and rain. The storm was of short duration.

Dr. W.W. Yen, formier premier in Peking, was appointed by the National Government September 22 to be Chinese Minister to Washington, in succession to Dr. C. C. Wu.

The trial was begun in the British Police Court, Shanghai, during the week, of a probationary police sergeant named Connolly, charged with aiding and abetting a constable in robbing a prisoner.

A draft postal Law, prepared by the Ministry of Communications, was submitted at the meeting of the State Council, September 15 and referred to the Legislative Yuan for examination and formal adoption.

The current list of persons seeking employment sent out by the Shanghai Y. M. C. A. shows ten accountants, three newspaper reporters, six university professors and 25 office clerks seeking positions, in addition to many others.

At the request of the National government, which observed September 23 as a day of national humiliation, because of the invasion of Manchuria by Japanese troops, all the cinema houses in Shanghai closed their doors for the day.

Dr. Walter Young, chief of the International Affairs Research Institute of New York, and his wife arrived at Yokohama by the s.s. *President Jefferson* September 18. Dr. Young is a noted scholar on the affairs of Manchuria and Mongolia, and intends to investigate the present state of affairs in said regions.

John A. Hamilton, manager of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, was a visitor in Shanghai during the week, having been a passenger on the s. s. *President Hoover*. Mr. Hamilton called on Julean Arnold, U. S. Commercial Attache here, in the interests of the National Foreign Trade Council which is to be held in Honolulu from May 4 to 6, 1932.

For their negligence in suppressing the traffic in narcotic drugs carried on by Japanese, the police force of Choutsun, a district on the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway, has been dismissed by order of General Han Fa-chu, Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government, who made a tour of inspection along said railway last week.

President Chiang Kai-shek's personal air-yacht, the *Sikorsky S-38*, which he recently purchased from America, took off at Nanking on a trial flight September 17. After circling over the Capital, it returned and landed at the airdrome near the Ming Palace. Experts in charge declare that they are highly satisfied with its performance.

A *Ta Kung Pao* (Peiping) special telegram from Shanghai recently stated that the National Government has decided to transfer Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James, to the post of Chinese minister in Washington recently vacated by the resignation of Dr. C.C. Wu. The appointment was later officially announced from Nanking.

A Nanking telegram states that mail matter, amounting to over 12,000 pieces, detained by the Soviet government during the Chinese Eastern Railway dispute between China and Russia in 1929 has not yet been returned. The Ministry of Communications has requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to take up the matter as early as possible with the Moscow authorities so as to have the mail released.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a recent interview, expressed gratification at China's election to the Council of the League of Nations, at the same time expressing the hope that with better internal conditions and some revision of the League regulations, China would soon be able to occupy a permanent seat on the League Council and play a bigger role in the advancement of world co-operation.

On the recommendation of President Chiang Kai-shek, the National Government Council at its meeting September 18 adopted a resolution for the dismissal and immediate trial and punishment of Sun Hung-che, Provincial Commissioner of Reconstruction of Kiangsu, for alleged negligence in connection with the recent collapse of the Grand Canal dykes in northern Kiangsu. Shen Po-hsien was appointed to fill the vacated post.

H. H. Kung Entertains Japanese Flood Workers

H. H. Kung, Minister of Industries, gave a reception September 18 at his home 383 Route de Sieyes, in honor of Baron R. Fukao, delegate of the Flood Relief Commission of Japan, and of 16 members of the relief mission, headed by T. Ono and Dr. T. Nakano, who were specially despatched by the Dojinkai in Tokyo to undertake relief work for Chinese flood victims.

Baron Fukao and the relief party arrived here from Japan last week. Baron Fukao, representing Viscount Shibusawa, chairman of the Flood Relief Commission of Japan, and Mr. Ono, representing Count Kosai Uchida, president of the Dojinkai and concurrently president of the South Manchuria Railway Company, expressed profound sympathy with the Chinese over the flood disaster. M. Shigemitsu, the Japanese Minister, and many other prominent Japanese were present.

Chinese Refuse Aid from Japanese

A telegram from Nanking September 22 stated that the food and supplies being brought from Japan by the *Amagi Maru*, under the direction of Baron Fukao, are being refused by the National Flood Relief Commission. T. V. Soong, chairman of the Commission, informed Baron Fukao that in view of the fact that Japanese militarists had seized the moment when China was suffering from the flood catastrophe, it would be bitter bread for the flood sufferers if China should accept Japanese assistance at this time.

Balboa Day Observed in Shanghai at Good Roads Exhibition Grounds

In commemoration of Balboa Day, a banquet was held by members of the Pan Pacific Association at the Good Roads Exhibition pavilion last Thursday night, Sept. 17, at which expressions of goodwill and cordiality were exchanged between the representatives of the various countries bordering on the Pacific present at the function. Owing to his pressure of duties, Dr. C. T. Wang who was to have presided at the function was not able to be present and the chair was taken by Z. U. Zau, vice-Minister of Industries who delivered the speech of welcome to the various representatives. One of the most interesting features of the function was the presenting of national colors to the chairman by the representatives of the various countries with Pacific interests prefaced with short speeches. A speech on behalf of China was made by Gen. Chang Chun, Mayor of Greater Shanghai Municipality. and the Chinese flag was presented by Mrs. A. C. Mei.

Alexander Hume Ford, one of the founders and directors of the Pan-Pacific Union, made a long speech dealing largely with the proposed plan of work of the Pan-Pacific Union in China and suggesting the formation of a National Pan-Pacific Association in China composed of the heads of all Pan-Pacific clubs. Among other things, he pointed out the two important objects of the Pan-Pacific Union, namely, 1. To bring together from time to time, in friendly conference, leaders in all lines of thought and action in the Pacific area, that they become better acquainted to assist in pointing them toward co-operative effort for the advancement of those interests that are common to all the peoples; 2. To bring all nations and people about the Pacific Ocean into closer friendly commercial contact and relationship. To aid and assist those in all Pacific communities better to understand each other and through them, spread abroad about the Pacific the friendly spirit of inter-racial co-operation.

Among the various countries represented at the function were: Chile, United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Hongkong, Japan, Netherlands East Indies and China.

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Shanghai Gives Rousing Welcome to New Dollar Liner

Shanghai turned out enmasse to greet the new Dollar liner, *President Hoover* on its first call at Shanghai last week. This new queen of the Dollar Fleet steamed majestically up the Whangpoo on the afternoon of September 17 and moored at the China Merchants Lower Wharf, amidst the cheers of several hundred persons who had collected at the wharf. The ships in the harbor also blew their sirens to give the newcomer a welcome.

The *President Hoover* is the largest vessel ever built in the United States, 653 feet over-all, 81 feet beam and 34 feet maximum draft. Her displacement is 33,500 tons. She represents the last word in the shipbuilders' art, and reflects great credit on the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, which has demonstrated that American can build ships with the best of them.

This new Dollar liner is replete with every comfort that the most fastidious traveller could desire, and it was amply demonstrated that the travelling public appreciates the comfort and luxury that is provided, as more than 900 passengers were on board, practically every cabin on the ship being occupied. Lounges, library, salons, in fact all parts of the ship are finished in a superior manner. A tiled pool provides commodious swimming accommodations. A garage accommodating 200 cars is available, with entrance through side ports. The lounge is available for theatrical representations in the evening. When the central rug is removed a perfect dancing floor is revealed. The forests of the world were scoured for decorative woods. The dining salon is a marvel of mirrors, gilt and ivory. Everywhere one sees comfort and commodiousness.

The new liner also has the latest equipment for the handling of cargo. Gone are the days when the traveller has to be annoyed by the rumble of the donkey engine with its nerveracking noise. This work is performed silently by electric winches on the *President Hoover*.

The reception on board the *President Hoover* on the afternoon of September 18 attracted as great a crowd almost as one sees on a race day. The stream of automobiles returning from the reception was so long as to considerably delay other traffic in the streets between half past five and six o'clock. Not only did the American community show up strong, but also hundreds from other nationalities, and particularly Chinese; and from the lips of all could be heard expressions of congratulation, even surprise that such a fine ship could be built in the United States. Among those who visited the ship here were Harold Dollar, accompained by Mrs. Dollar. Mr. Dollar was formerly manager of the Dollar office in Shanghai but in recent years has had his headquarters in San Francisco.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Mr. Woodhead and the Foreign Traders

The Yangtsze and its Problems, by H. G. W. Woodhead, C. B. E. Mercury Press, Shanghai, $6 Mex.

A more fitting title for this book would have been "Mr. Woodhead and his Problems", for it does not discuss, as such, a single basic, fundamental problem of the Yangtzse basin in its true relation to the present scheme of things. When it is not devoted to more than usually dull travelogue, it is frequently concerned with the modes of amusement devised by the insignificant foreign communities in river ports or else with a careful array of taxation figures which labor well-known facts.

Of course, Mr. Woodhead quite candidly admits in his introduction that his intention was "to study the conditions under which the foreign communities up river live and trade, and the peculiar problems (taxation, protection, labor, etc.) which confront them", and if you believe that the foreigners and their affairs are the most important things about the Yangtsze, the account of his travels may prove of some interest. If, however, you are more interested in the problems of the Chinese—the vast and terrible burden under which the masses of Central China are struggling—complete disappointment awaits you in Woodhead's barren and arid pages.

Even within the admittedly limited aims of his self-imposed task the author has succeeded in being only sketchy and inconclusive. Sketchy, because he maintains a travelogue continuity and draws into his brief pictures no suggestion of complete background or historical attitude which would make the situation intelligible. After citing in monotonous repetition the plaints of foreign traders, he returns to his old saw and with amazing irrelevance concludes by prophesying dire things in the event that foreign gunboats are withdrawn from the Yangtsze.

He nowhere seems aware of the paradox of his own argument. After laboriously recounting the harrowing details of imperialistic enterprise on the Yangtsze during a period when gunboats have more than once had occasion to spit lead from between their armoured teeth, he proceeds to argue that only by maintaining them there, with all the august majesty of extraterritorial treaties behind them in support, can life go on. But he doesn't dare say things will improve. Indeed, he is quite pessimistic.

Precisely what, then, does he expect to be accomplished? His own accounts, sketchy and unsatisfactory as they are, prove that foreign business in the Yangtsze Valley has been a flat failure, and one gathers that today it is hardly worth the proverbial tinker's damn. This he ascribes entirely to conditions over which foreigners have no control—the depredations of militarists, the marauding of Communists and bandits.

Mr. Woodhead seems never to be able to realise that the whole character of foreign participation in China—every inch of its history during the past eighty or ninety years—has directly contributed to the present sorry state of affairs, and that continued it can only help make matters worse. The Chinese, of course, are the obstacle, the stumbling-block to plentiful, free and unrestricted foreign trade. Why? Why do they obstruct? Why do they hate the foreigner? If Mr. Woodhead could only relegate to the background his "superior white man" attitude, and apply to this phenomenon the scientific laws of cause and effect, he would cease to regard the gunboat as the solvent of Sino-foreign relations on the Yangtsze or elsewhere. But that would be asking the leopard to change his spots.

I am frankly unable to see how even a "die-hard" like Mr. Woodhead could have travelled through the Yangtsze Valley this past summer and come back to write as he has—about everything but the real problems of the region. I am unable to clearly grasp the attitude of mind which made it possible for a man to have missed the devastating spectacle of a mass of humanity surging beneath the heels of a superimposed military caste of the most predatory type known in the world's history—of a hundred million people along the banks of one river fighting a terrifying fight for sheer existence in the face of almost insuperable obstacles. How could he have missed the clearly emerging lines of an unmistakable historical process involving all the elements of China's future course?

He gives no hint in his newspaperish articles of having been aware of any of this. By accident I happened to follow more or less in his tracks up the Yangtsze, and far beyond into western Szechwan. I found that in his method of gathering "facts" he had left an unmistakable trail qehind him. He'd make straight for foreigners and spend his time jotting notes as they talked. Undoubtedly unimpeachable sources for the type of information that was being sought. But it required only the most fleeting glance about to realize that such information is irrelevant to the more pressing problems apparent on every side.

In his survey of the oil installations, naval canteens, clubs and foreign hongs, did Mr. Woodhead come across any one who bothered to speak to him of the Chinese peasant, workman and coolie—except contemptuously as troublesome pests in labor disputes? Did he ever suspect that around him was going on a movement that may mean the end—not only of the various militarists involved—but also of his foreign gunboats?

Is it being merely "anti-foreign" to state a proposition as simple as this: In a valley inhabited by upwards of 150,000,000 Chinese dependent upon the land for their existence and harried by vicious military activities there are more important "problems" than the difficulties of a few foreigners trying to squeeze dividends out of a country in the depths of chaos. And with the help of gunboats at that!

There is one thing wrong with Mr. Woodhead. He has been in this country for more than a quarter of a century—and doesn't ever seem to have realised that China is more than "a market". He seems to have passed among millions of Chinese—and never to have seen them. The few trees that are the foreigners have completely obscured his view of the wood. For him the Chinese exist only as a rather vague and unfortunate background to foreign activity. That's all!

As if to emphasise the banality of this latest product of a sterile political outlook, the publishers have accorded it a stilted format and permitted it to go on its way bristling with typographical errors.

H. R. I.

American Music

Our American Music, by John Tasker Howard. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co.

During the more than three hundred years of American music, much of that period has of necessity been formative. Perhaps some critics would say that all of these years have been plastic. Doubtless the great American composer has yet to make his bow before the concerted approval of critical audiences the world over. But certainly during these three hundred years American composers have written a vast amount of music.

There is little to show for the earliest years of American musical composition. About the only sturdy survivors of the years 1620 to 1800 are Holden's "Coronation," "Yankee Doodle" and Joseph Hopkinson's "Hail Columbia." The more important names of the years 1800 to 1860 are Lowell Mason and the hymn writers, Gottschalk and Stephen Foster. The productive years from 1860 to the present have presented us with "Dixie," "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," George Whitefield Chadwick, Arthur William Foote, Horatio William Parker, Arthur Batelle Whiting, Dudley Buck, Ethelbert Nevin, Edward MacDowell and the modernists. "We have produced no world master, no Beethoven or Wagner," Mr. Howard cheerfully admits, "but neither has Europe during the past fifty years. Before that we were not equipped to produce a great composer. What we are likely to give to the world during the next fifty years is an interesting question to ponder. Can we, a nation whose greatest contribution has been in the field of science, in commerce, and in mechanical devices, give birth to a creative genius in music, the most subjective and elusive of all the arts? Can the making of a great and original music flourish in a land where leisure is not encouraged? Where everyone is in a hurry, and everything must have a useful purpose?

"I think it can eventually," the author concludes. "Some day we may cease to be in a hurry. We shall learn to use the leisure that the machine age is bringing us, and then we may want to listen to the music that our composers have written for us to hear. But it will have to be good music, as good as that which is sent from abroad. And it will be, when we are ready to listen to it."

"Our American Music" is a valuable record of three hundred years of musical endeavor. "It is an account," says the author, "of the music that has been written in America; not a history of musical activities, except, of course, where we must have some idea of the conditions that have produced the composers of each era." And although it is an excellent addition to the reference shelf—an appendix contains two valuable features, a complete list of chamber music and orchestral compositions by American composers, with the names of their publishers, both here and abroad, and a bibliography of over five hundred books and magazine articles on various

phases and periods of American music, yet nearly every page vividly glows with amusing anecdotes.

In one of the most entertaining chapters, "Our Lighter Musical Moments," we who affectionately regard jazz with more than mere tolerance not only find our tastes justified and upheld, but learn that our favorite Ted Lewis, one of the first exponents of jazz, was fired from the boy's band of Circleville, Ohio, when he improvised a genuine ragtime beat in the "Poet and Peasant Overture." That George Gershwin, of "Rapsody in Blue" fame, was once a song-plugger for J. H. Remick & Co. of New York. That Paul Whiteman was summarily dismissed from an orchestra at Tait's in San Francisco in 1915 because he couldn't play jazz. And that Irving Berlin, *nee* Izzy Baline, born in Russia, still has a scar on his forehead from a knife dropped by someone in a higher bunk of steerage when, as a baby, he was crossing to the United States. Later, Berlin was a singing waiter in Nigger Mike's Chinatown cafe in New York. Today he has a fortune reckoned well in the millions.

We recommend that you read this book, not only to improve the mind, but for genuine entertainment.

Recent American Songs

The Story of Our National Ballads, by C. A. Browne; Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York, 1931. 315 pages, with index.

This book dealing with American songs was originally written in 1919. The 1931 edition has been thoroughly revised and enlarged, so that it is much more comprehensive than the former volume.

It is primarily written for young people, and particularly emphasizes the growth of American ballads from and for war conditions. From this slant the text may be called somewhat sentimental, as most of the anecdotes are of that nature. Even chapters on such peaceful songs as "Home, Sweet Home" and "The Old Folks at Home" contain war stories. The chapters on "Yankee Doodle" and "The Star-spangled Banner" hold the most interest, and that on the songs of the Great War is more outline than story.

The book is illustrated, but chiefly with portraits of the song writers. It seems a pity that only one musical score is included. The author brings his discussion of "The Star-spangled Banner" up to date by mentioning the law passed by Congres on March 3 1931, whereby this song is "designated the National Anthem of the United States of America."

Sept. 6, 1931. G. B. S.

Recent Pamphlets Received

The August 19 issue of *Foreign Policy Reports* is devoted to "European Efforts for Economic Collaboration," this subject being discussed by Vera Micheles Dean.

Copies have been received in Shanghai of the 31st annual report of the Director of Education of the Philippine Islands. The report occupies more than 200 pages of print, liberally interspersed with illustrations. Education in the Philippines is conducted on most practical lines, special stress being laid on vocational training.

The current issue of *The China Builder*, published at 35 Jinkee road, Shanghai (Robert L. Stewart, managing editor) contains an editorial entitled "Wanted—Zones and Silencers." It is suggested that there should be founded in Shanghai a branch of the Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Noises.

READERS of *The China Weekly Review who* may be interested in obtaining copies of any books which have been reviewed in these columns, may obtain them by sending their orders in care of *The Review*...If obtainable in Shanghai the books will be mailed immediately at retail prices prevailing in Shanghai, or if not obtainable here, they will be ordered from the publishers abroad. Send orders or inquiries to Book Editor, *The China Weekly Review*, 38 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.,

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All applications and inquiries should be addressed to the Director at 1954 Avenue Haig, Shanghai.

Who's Who in China

Chao Ti, retired army officier; born at Jushan, Honan, 1871; entered the army service at age of 24 and assisted in the suppression of Boxer Rebellion; engaged in bandit suppression activities in Chili (Hopei), Jehol and the Three Eastern Provinces and was promoted army commander; since the establishment of the Republic, he successively served as Pacification Commissioner in Shensi, 1912; Inspector-General in Shansi, 1913; for his meritorious services in suppressing the arch-bandit leader "the White Wolf" whose hordes ravaged many provinces, he was conferred the title of General and awarded 1st Class Wenhu Decoration and was promoted Military Governor of Honan and concurrently Commissioner of Civil Affairs; advocated China's participation in World War on the side of the Allies and declaration of war on Germany; upon the victory of the Allies, he was promoted Marshal and was awarded 1st class Paokuang Chiaho Decoration; governed Honan for nine successive years and during his tenure of office, peace and order reigned throughout the province; since 1922, he has been living in retirement and is now residing in Mukden.

趙倜
Chao Ti

趙倜字周人，現年六十歲，原籍河南汝南縣人，年二十四歲投效毅軍幫辦文案隨軍剿辦拳匪，繼迭在直隸熱河東三省剿滅巨匪，升實缺總兵，民國元年特任陝西宣撫使，民國二年改任山西何東檢察使，民國三年剿滅巨匪白狼率黨徒並將白狼擒斬，解散餘衆，論功升宏威上將軍授一等文虎章，實任河南都督，旋兼民政長，歐洲大戰時，主持加入協約國對德宣戰，協約戰勝，論功特晉授勳一位陸軍上將一等寶光嘉禾章，督理河南凡九年之久，地面平靜百姓安堵，民國十一年，因政見不合，退歸林下，現暫居瀋陽。

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Dr. Sherwood Eddy Speaks at Harbin

Dr. Sherwood Eddy, the noted Y.M.C. leader, gave three lectures in Harbin September 12, 13 and 14. The first lecture was on the subject of the Chinese position in the family of nations, the second, on religion and the third on the problems of the students in the world. Throughout his speeches, Dr. Eddy laid special stress on the moral and spiritual reconstruction of the Chinese people as only by this reconstruction, he said, China could possibly be brought out from her imminent danger.

The third lecture of the series was particularly interesting. Speaking on the students' problems in his last lecture, Dr. Eddy proved to the audience the vital significance of the Manchurian question. "Some time ago", he explained, "the birth place of Confucius, Shantung, was once in a great danger. But now Manchuria comes to its critical point....You, students, should carefully watch the development of the Manchurian situation!"

Continuing his speech, Dr. Eddy enumerated five principal problems of the students to-day. He said:

"The first problem is common education. Students must ask themselves: Have I attained liberation of intelligence? Am I educated—educated for selfishness or for the great majority? Have I got practical knowledge? Have I done certain service to others? Am I growing with strong mind and new character? Education without the moral restraint would do more harm than non-education. It should be scientific and practical.

"The second is the economic problem. A crisis is prevalent throught the world—the steady growing of the number of the unemployed, the trade depression and bankruptcies. Student life has greatly been affected by these world conditions. While studying, they are apt to worry about their tuitions and future vocation lest they would stay at home after graduation.

"The third is the people's livelihood. This is a more pressing problem now confronting Chinese students. The questions are: How to bring about the equal distribution of wealth in a nation and the equalisation of landownership and regulation of capital? How to liberate the peasants and develop the agricultural enterprises in China? How to solve the question of food, clothing, shelter and means of travel?

"The fourth is the political problem. Renaissance, Reformation, French revolution, etc. were all the marked events in the political history of the world. In U.S.A., we had seven revolutions already. In Europe, twelve new nations have risen up during recent years. How then can you help China out from her being further weakened by the civil wars, unpaid soldiers who usually turn to banditry, squeeze and bribery in political circles, opium smoking among the governmental officials, famine and flood on the top of the unemployed and the poor, etc. has become a vital problem before you for immediate solution. "The fifth and the last one is the moral and spiritual problem. Ask yourselves! Am I honest and pure in heart? Have I ever done squeeze? Have I strong faith"?

1,400 Marines Protect 4,000 Americans at Shanghai

An analysis of the foreign population at Shanghai which appeared in the *Shanghai Evening Post* on Sept. 17 placed the present American population in China's premier port at alightly under 4,000. The number of American residents in the International Settlement is placed at 1,990, including men, women and some 380 Filipinos. The remainder of the Americans reside in the French Concession and the adjoining Chinese-administered areas. The number of Americans in the International Settlement has gained 48 since last year. The high peak of American population in the International area was in 1920 when the figures were placed at 2,264, but since that time many Americans have moved into the adjoining French Concession in order to reside near the American School.

The report stated that there at present 1,400 American Marines stationed in Shanghai for the protection of American citizens. According to the report, sixty-one years ago when the first official census was taken of the foreign community, 55 Americans held forth here. Five years later, the number had increased to 181. In 1880 the number again jumped to 230 and five years after that was 274. The American population of the Settlement almost reached the 1,000 mark in 1905, the number then being 991. Five years later the American population stood at 940. In 1915, the population was 1,307.

JAPANESE MILITARY OCCUPATION OF SOUTH MANCHURIA

(*Continued from page 132*)

which the Imperial Government of Japan is a signatory. Unless the provisions of this pact can curb the territorial ambitions of a powerful country against a weak neighbor, it is impotent as an instrument to preserve peace among the nations of the world.

"If such aggression as Japan's unprovoked invasion of the territory of a friendly nation can pass unchallenged by the enlightened opinion of the world, then the human race faces the prospect of annihilation through wars of conquest precipitated by the greed of imperialistic governments.

"This studied and deliberate violation of the letter and spirit of the Kellogg Peace Pact is a challenge to the courage and honesty of the nations who signed the Pact to outlaw war. We appeal to the Government and people of the nation which sponsored this great proposal, that has been endorsed by and is binding upon the most important nations of the world, to exercise their influence of leadership in the cause of international peace."

CHINESE ACCOUNTS OF THE JAPANESE INVASION

In order to complete the record to date the following reports issued from the office of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liag, head of the Manchurian administration, regarding details of the Japanese intervention have been issued by the official *Kuomin* service and have appeared in the Chinese and foreign newspapers, the first report being dated Sept. 20.

To the astonishment of China as well as of the world and in absolute disregard of International Law, Japanese troops, with the Nakamura case as their pretext, began hostilities against the North-eastern forces late on the night of the 18th. Alleging that Chinese soldiers cut off and bombed the railway tracks at Huangkuteng station on the South Manchuria Railway—which in fact was actually done by the Japanese soldiers according to a telegram from the Peiping-Liaoning Railway Administration—the Japanese troops suddenly mobilized and launched furious attacks on the Peitaying barracks outside Shenyang (Mukden) and the Arsenal.

SHENYANG OCCUPIED

The Japanese troops started their operations according to prearranged plans. The Commercial Area outside the city was soon completely occupied by the invaders and chaos and terror reigned in the provincial capital. Chinese soldiers were instructed to offer no resistance.

The Second Division of the Japanese troops stationed at Liaoyang, 40 miles south of Shenyang, rushed to the scene setting fire to, looting and plundering Chinese houses on their way. At two o'clock yesterday morning, heavy gunfire was concentrated on Peitaying but the Chinese troops despite the provocation did not return the fire and withdraw eastwards to the Shenyang-Hailun Railway. A number of the inhabitants fell victims to the gunfire. The telegraph wires along Huangkuteng had been cut off at one o'clock and communications suspended.

Up to 4 o'clock in the morning, Shenyang was under heavy assault by the Japanese troops. Japanese troops entering the city from the west gate at 6.30 a.m. disarmed the local garrison and police. Various official buildings were occupied while the private residence of General Chang Hsueh-liang was subject to search and plunder.

Occupation of Arsenal and Radio Station

The Arsenal was taken by the Japanese at 3 a.m. The Trench Mortar works was completely bombed. The food supplies at Peitaying were burnt. All buildings of the North-eastern University were also occupied. The North-eastern Radio Station, the largest station in the North, was taken over and important installations were practically ruined.

Officials Arrested

General Jung Chen, Chief-of-Staff to the North-eastern Border Defence Headquarters, was taken prisoner by the Japanese soldiers together with 17 members of his family. Commander Wang I-che, Commander of the North-eastern Brigade, was killed by the gunfire. The whereabouts of General Tsang Shih-i, Chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Government, are unknown.

Protest Disregarded

The Liaoning Provincial Government at once lodged a protest with Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese Consul-General at Shenyang, against the Japanese military operations. The Japanese official replied, however, that he was not in a position to stop the movements of the Japanese troops.

Loss of territories south of Changchun

Reports have been received to the effect that Changchun, Kowpangtze, Yingkow, Liaoyang have also been occupied by Japanese troops. It is reported that the Japanese troops will advance towards Shanhaikwan. The wharf at Yingkow (Newchwang) was destroyed yesterday morning. The Japanese navy also landed a force at Yingkow. Mines were laid on the railway line about 3 miles from that port to prevent the operation of passengr trains.

Railway Buildings Occupied

The Liaoning office buildings of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway Administration were occupied by the Japanese yesterday afternoon. The station masters and railway staff were taken prisoners.

Attack on Nanlin

It is learned that the Japanese troops at Kungchulin also attacked the Chinese cavalry battalion at Nanlin, in Kirin, killing Commander Fu Kuan-chun and 160 soldiers and civilians. Prior to their occupation of Changchun, a demand was made of the Chinese authorities to release Ho Chun-te, the Chinese who, by illegally leasing farms to the Koreans, was indirectly responsible for the Wanpaoshan incident.

More troops on the way

It is learned that three Japanese divisions from Korea have arrived at Fenghuangcheng by the Antung-Shenyang Railway and are marching towards Shenyang. It is reported that the Japanese Government will dispatch a total of 13 divisions for the occupation of Manchuria.

Emergency Meeting held

Upon receipt of the news, Vice-Commander-in-Chief Chang Hsueh-liang held an emergency meeting at noon. The meeting was attended by the var[illegible] military commanders and Messrs. Li Shih-tseng, Chang Chi and Wu Te-cheng of the Central Party Committees. It was decided that the Central Government be requested to issue instructions and that a circular telegram be issued to the nation disclosing the unscrupulous action of the Japanese. Despite the strong provocation, the North-eastern officials were instructed to remain calm and accord protection to the Japanese residents in their local areas. At the same time, Dr. Wellington Koo and Mr. Tang Er-ho were dispatched by Vice-Commander-in-Chief to the various Legations to present the real facts of the case.

Three Meteors Fall in Village in Kiangsi

The *China Times* in its September 16 issue printed a telegram from Nanchang stating that three small meteors fell near the Chow Yuan village, Yu Kuang district, Kiangsi province on the evening of August 27. They fell to the accompaniment of considerable noise and flashes of light. The villagers rushed to the spot and found three big stones lying on the ground with one side red and the other black. The heaviest stone weighed ten pounds and the other two about seven or eight pounds. According to descriptions given by witnesses the stones were still hot when they first hit the ground. The magistrate ordered the "stones" to be brought to his office, whence they were again transferred to the provincial government in Nanchang. Later, on instructions from the authorities of the Central Observatory, they were shipped to Nanking for scientific study.

THE JAPANESE MENACE MAY HEAL BREACH WITH CANTON

(*Continued from page 133*)

Hongkong, Sept. 17, (8 P. M.)—Acting under the Nanking Government's writ, a bailiff of the British Supreme Court in Hongkong yesterday boarded the German Hamburg-America line steamer Duisburg and removed ashore a large shipment of arms destined for the Canton Government. Subsequently, General Morris Cohen, allegedly a representative of the Canton "National Government" arrived in Hongkong and demanded the release of the arms. The outcome of the case has not been announced, but it is believed the arms are still being held by the Hongkong authorities.

The writ against the steamer Duisburg was lifted this morning and the vessel proceeded toward Shanghai. The Jebson Company, agents for the Hamburg-America line here, refused to make any statement regarding the incident.

Another large consignment of munitions consisting of eighty cases of rifles and cartridges was said to have been shipped from Hongkong to Kongmoon by the steamer Yueton. Local officials declared the arms were intended for the railway guards at Sunning.

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Hongkong, Sept. 18, (8 A. M.)—Brigadier-General Morris Cohen, an official of the Canton Government, succeeded in obtaining possession of a considerable stock of arms and munitions which were brought into Hongkong harbor by the German Hamburg-Amerika steamer Duisburg on Sept. 16. According to a report it is understood the arms were manufactured by the Burnn Company of Czechoslovakia.

As indicated in an earlier telegram a Bailiff of the British Supreme Court at Hongkong acting on writ issued by the Chinese Central Government at Nanking, boarded the German steamer upon its arrival here and had the arms taken ashore. However, Brigadier-General Morris Cohen acting on behalf of the Chinese "National Government" at Canton appeared on the scene and demanded custody of the arms. General Cohen declared the arms had been ordered and paid for by the Canton Government.

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Hongkong, Sept. 18, (7 P. M.)—Gen. Chen Chi-tang, commander of the Cantonese forces has definitely recalled all of his crack divisions from Southern Hunan province back to Canton, according to an announcement in Canton to-day. All of Gen. Chen Chi-tang's Cantonese troops will now be concentrated in the East River District in order to prevent an invasion by the Nanking troops, operating from Fukien province.

Gen. Chen Chi-tang's action in withdrawing his own troops from Hunan will have the effect of delaying the offensive against the Nanking positions at Hengchow, Hunan and according to report this phase of the anti-Nanking drive will now be taken over by the Kwangsi forces under Gen. Bei Tsung-chi.

The reports that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is planning an early drive into eastern Kwangtung from Fukien has caused considerable apprehension in both Swatow and Canton. Urgent orders have been given for the mining of the Swatow harbor and Gen. Chen Chi-tang this morning dispatched all available gunboats with reinforcements to the Swatow district.

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Hongkong, Sept. 19, (11 A. M.)—Gen. Chen Chi-tang announced this morning that he is departing immediately for the East River District for the purpose of establishing his military headquarters at Waichow. He stated that his purpose is to supervise the immediate construction of further fortifications and make preparations for the defense of the district against a threatened Nanking attack.

The change in the military situation has forced the Canton "National Government" to revise its plans for Cantonese participation in the Hunan campaign, hence the Hunan campaign has been turned over to the ex-Hunanese commander, Gen. Tang Shen-chi and the Kwangsi forces. The 1st and 3rd Armies commanded by Generals Yu Han-miao and Li Yang-ching will be dispatched to the Kiangsi front, while Gen. Heung Han-ping's 2nd army will be transferred to the East River district.

Hongkong, Sept. 19, (11 A. M.)—The Canton political leaders have sent a reply to the Northern Kuomintang leaders, Li Shih-tseng, Chang Chi and Wu Tieh-chen, in regard to the peace movement, wherein the Southerners deny any intention of preparing for hostilities against Nanking. They also declare that they will not wage war against Nanking unless Nanking fires the first shot.

According to reports in the South, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang is making desperate efforts to mediate between Nanking and Canton because of the threatening Japanese situation in Manchuria.

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Hongkong, Sept. 21, (4 P. M.)—The leaders of the Canton movement held an extraordinary meeting today to discuss the Manchurian situation. After considerable discussion a decision was reached to dispatch a strong protest to Tokyo. Also, it is understood that the meeting finally reached a decision to continue the peace discussions with Nanking in the hope of adjusting the domestic situation. In this connection, it was reported that Canton has decided to invite Mr. Yu Yu-jen to Canton for the definite opening of peace discussions.

There was a slight earthquake felt in Canton and Hongkong shortly before 7 o'clock, but no damage was done.

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Hongkong, Sept. 22, (3.30 P. M.)—Consequent upon the Manchuria crisis, the military movement of the Southern Rebel Forces against the National Government's positions in Hunan have definitely ceased and the Canton leaders are urging for the unification of the country in order to oppose Japan's aggressions in Manchuria. Wang Ching-wei, Koo Ying-feng, Chen Chi-tang, Li Tsung-jen, Tang Sheng-chi and Tang Shao-yi have issued a joint telegram addressed to General Chiang Kai-shek and Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, suggesting the reorganization of the Central Government at Nanking and resignation of General Chiang Kai-shek from his civil positions in the Government.

As a result of the sensational developments in Manchuria, considerable disturbance has been occasioned in the Yokohama Specie Bank at Shameen. A stream of Chinese depositors rushed to the bank this morning and many withdrew their deposits without demanding any interest.

Feeling is running high among the Chinese community in Hongkong and the Hongkong Chinese Journalists Association and many other public bodies have jointly addressed a telegram to the National Government, denouncing the occupation of Manchuria by the Japanese troops. The anti-Japanese boycott movement has bees revived at Canton and it is believed that Japanese business in South China will be seriously affected.

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South China Morning Post, Hongkong, (Sept. 14)—Canton report states that fall of Leiyang in southern Hunan brings Southern forces within 40 miles of Nanking's fortified positions at Hengchow; Leiyang occupied by Cantonese 5th Independent Brigade, while 7th and 8th Divisions under Gen. Wong Yin-ching are garrisoning Chenchow and part of the 8th Division has entered Ichang....Cantonese and Kwangsi divisions plan to join forces south of Hengchow, 3rd army to be led by Gen. Li Yang-ching while 1st army under Gen. Yu Han-miao is garrisoning Pingshek and Chenchow; Gen. Yu's troop will form right flank and he will also command new 1st Division and 5th Independent Brigade; left flank attack to be commanded by Gen. Bei Tsung-chi operating from Yungchow as base; Gen. Bei commands 4th and 8th Kwangsi armies which may be reinforced by Gen. Chang Fa-kwei's Ironsides, following occupation of Hengchow by Cantonese troops....Definite clash with Nanking troops expected within five days....Gen. Chen Chi-tang will proceed to front following occupation of Hengchow....Gen. Tang Shen-chi will attempt to "win-over" doubtful Hunan divisions to Southern side; Gen. Tang now at Pingshek; Gen. Chang Hui-chang to establish air-base at Chenchow; claimed that two other small towns Sinfeng and Nanking also occupied; report that 1st Cantonese Independent Brigade at Tayu had revolted is denied....Gen. Tang Shen-chi wires Canton that Hengchow is strongly fortified, military plan should be changed and attack launched on Paoking instead, which, if successful would simplify attack on Hengchow; Canton will make strong aerial attack on Hengchow combined with military....Cantonese Gen. Chang Shiu-kwai order-

ed to erect strong fortifications at Hingning and Meishan in order to prevent Nanking attack from Fukien.... Canton report claims that Gen. Chiang Kwang-nai has secretly returned to Kiangsi and rejoined the 19th Route Army....Report from Shanghai stated Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has ordered Gen. Ho Chien's four divisions of 20,000 men to defend Changsha; that Gen. Chiang is sending strong Hupeh divisions of Gen. Hsu Yuan-chun to defend Chaling and Anjen which are east of Hengchow.... Stated T. V. Soong has raised $50,000,000 for financing Hunan campaign....Considerable speculation aroused by presence in Canton of Dr. Lo Wen-kan, allegedly representing Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang; Dr. Lo entertained at dinner by Wang Ching-wei with other guests including Eugene Chen, Sun Fo, Kuo Ying-fan and Gen. Li Chung-jen; stated Dr. Lo carried a letter from Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, but contents undisclosed....Canton sends another half-million dollars to Wuchow for the 4th Group Army Corps; 20 per cent war surtax levied on wine and tobacco, hoped to increase revenue from $400,000 to $500,000 monthly....Claimed special Kuomintang Committee at Canton composed of Wang Ching-wei, Sun Fo, Lin Yun-kai, Teng Ching-yang and Li Wen-fen engaged in drafting a new constitution to be brought up at the "Fourth National Kuomintang Congress" scheduled to be held in Canton on October 10, following which it will be submitted to the "Preliminary Peoples Convention" scheduled for Nov. 12.

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South China Morning Post, (Sept. 15)—While Canton "National Government" planned a general offensive to begin on Sept. 16, now believed that war declaration will not be issued for several days because of negotiations which are being conducted by the ex-Hunanese commander, Gen. Tang Shen-chi with some doubtful Hunanese commanders, who had promised to "turn-over" to the South; Canton will withold war declaration until negotiations are completed....Canton air-attack on Nanking's fortifications at Hengchow also postponed until new Cantonese air-bases can be constructed at Chenchow, Tayuling and Ichang in southern Hunan....Various regiments now in southern Hunan will hold present positions for present....Following troop movements reported, 7th Division under Wong Ying-ching arrived at Leiyang; Chenchow garrisoned by 2nd Division of 1st Army under Gen. Yu Han-miao; Gen. Yu's headquarters at Ichang; Gen. Bei Tsung-chi leading left flank attack now Kiyang with subordinate Kwangsi commanders, Li Pin-hsin and Yeh Chih; Kwangsi troop movements taking place between Chuanchow and Kiyang in south western Hunan; Gen. Li Yang-ching of 3rd army gone to Yunghing and Leiyang on inspection trip....Southern rebel forces worried because of numerical superiority of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's troops and fact Southerners are far from their bases....Claimed population in southern Hunan towns welcomed Southern invaders....Gen. Tang Shen-chi orders strict precautions against reds at Chuanchow where he has established his base and is conferring with former Hunanese commanders who have joined him; Canton air-force at Shiukwan sends reconnointering planes over Nanking lines at Hengchow....Divisions of 1st Group Army under Generals Li Chin-kao and Yeh Shao pushing further northward in direction of Namhung in northern Kwangtung; model division arrives at Koo Shih for garrison purposes on Hunan-Kwangtung border.... Reported 2nd Division of 1st Army reached Yunghing in southern Hunan; Gen. Heung Hon-ping departs for Shiukwan; alleged Hunanese troops at Kiyang have pledged support to Canton....Changsha report claims that 4th Route Army under Gen. Chan Tieh-kin, which occupied Leiyang forced to retreat due to lack of reinforcements....Gen. Chiang Kai-shek sent $50,000 to Gen. Tao as reward for defense of Hengchow....Gen. Chen Chi-tang issues orders to his staff officers to prepare for inspection trip to Shiukwan, Lokcheong, Ichang and Chenchow; Canton to be controlled by Gen. Miao Pei-nan in Gen. Chen's absence....Sun Fo goes to Macao for conference with Tang Shao-yi....Canton seizes more than 1,000 accumulated copies of Shanghai and Nanking papers and stages bonfire.

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South China Morning Post, Hongkong, (Sept. 16)—Despite the much-heralded offensive on Hengchow, no news of any clash between the Cantonese and Nanking troops near Hengchow received up to Sunday....Gen. Li Yang-ching is directing the troop dispositions at Chen-

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The China Weekly Review

38 Avenue Edward VII

Shanghai

chow, Gen, Yu Han-miao at Ichang up to Sunday.... Train service between Canton and Shuikwan which was interrupted by troop movements for over two weeks, expected to return to normal in a few days when the military will release the rolling stock....300 laborers recruited by Southern leaders for the construction of an aerodrome at Ichang....Canton reports state that the Military Council has been ordered by the Canton Government to recall all the troops in Hunan to their respective posts and to halt any further advance, the reason being that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has concentrated his "crack" divisions at Hengchow and the Southern leaders have decided to change their tactics in order to avoid a pitched battle in South Hunan....Lin Yun-koy, Commissioner of Finance, offers an extension of ten more days for people in buying 2nd issue of the military bonds with 80% of the value in silver and 20% in Central Bank Notes....Liu Lu-yin, former director of publicity of Nanking Central Party Headquarters and close friend of Hu Han-min, arrived at Canton from Shanghai last Sunday, to join Canton Government and will address Government members at next Weekly Memorial Service on Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's "latest tyranny" in Nanking ....Ho Chien, Chairman of Hunan Provincial Government, notified foreign Consular Officials at Changsha, advising withdrawal of all foreigners in the city in anticipation of hostilities with the Cantonese troops.... Southern troops about 50 li from Hunanese defense line. Nanking troops in positions at Paoking and Hengchow; trenches dug between these two cities....Gen. Chiang Kai-shek issues circular order to all the ranking officers in Hunan, instructing them to remain on the defensive and not to open war on the Cantonese invaders....Gen. Ho Yin-ching, Nanking War Minister, is proceeding immediately to Changsha to direct Hunan Military affairs ....Replying to Gen. Chang Hsueh-lian's telegram appealing for peace and unity of the country, southern leaders including Sun Fo, Koo Yin-feng, Wang Chin-wei, Li Tsung-jen Chen Chi-tang, Tao Shao-yi, Tang Sheng-chi and few others have telegraphed Gen. Chang, stating that there are two obstacles to peace and prosperity in China, namely, the Reds and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and urges Gen. Chang to persuade Gen. Chiang to resign, in order to bring about peace in the country, as, the telegram points out, all the civil wars during the past few years have been fought with him as objective, and his removal will clear the road to peace.

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South China Morning Post, Hongkong, (Sept. 17)—In fear of a Nanking invasion from Fukien, regiments of 2nd Army under Gen. Heung Han-ping stationed along the Canton-Kowloon Railway and at Shiukwan in northern Kwangtung have been moved for Swatow and Chaochow districts near the Fukien border....the news that 20,000 Nanking troops under command of Gen. Chu Shaoliang are concentrating at Tingchow and Changchow, about 50 miles from Kwangtung frontier has caused concern at Swatow and urgent messages have been sent to Canton for re-inforcements; certain regiments under Gen. Chen Ming-shu are also moving for Fukien to join Gen. Chu's army with Swatow as their objective, Canton telegram alleges; East River region garrisoned by 2nd Independent Division under Cheung Shui-kwai considered inadequate to meet Nanking troops and various regiments of 2nd Army ordered not to move to Northern Kwangtung, but to proceed to Swatow to strengthen defense there....Because of the developments in Fukien, Cantonese military leaders have stayed their invasion against Hengchow from Leiyang, Yunghing and Chengchow for strategic reasons; Canton telegrams allege that Gen. Chiang has mobilized two route armies for invasion of Kwangtung and Gen. Chen Chi-tang is transfering the regiments to the frontier districts for defense....Later telegram for Canton states that Generals Tang Sheng-chi and Pei Chung-hsi are leading their vanguards to attack Hengchow in order to capture the place within five days....Liu Lu-yin, ex-publicity director of Nanking Party Headquarters, interviewed, stated that Hu Han-min and Li Chai-sum who have been detained in Nanking have been given more liberty since beginning of the Canton revolt and that Gen. Li who was invited by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to resume his post of State Councillor has declined to re-enter political arena....Canton Ministry of Finance issued a notification ordering the merchants to subscribe the sum of $2,000,000 to the Military Loan in two installments, first before Oct. 10 and second before Oct. 20.

WATERS IN WUHAN AREA SUBSIDE, BUT DISEASES SPREAD

(Continued from page 134)

temporarily stopped as the result of storms and heavy rains.

The Central Authorities have granted permission for the issue of a $6 million Provincial Flood Rehabilitation Loan for Hupeh province. Petitions have also been received from the Hunan and Anhwei Provincial Governments for sanction for similar loans. Hunan proposes a public loan of $3 million, and Anhwei for $5 million. The two proposals are now under consideration by the Ministry of Finance.

A Plan to Use Convict Labor

Proposals concerning the relief of the present flood situation through the employment of convict labor, or the alternative in cash, have been submitted to the National Government by the Shanghai Chinese Bar Association. In the first place, the Association suggests that convicts sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding five years should be given the option of paying fines, at the rate of, say, $1 or $2 for each day of imprisonment. As there are thousands of such convicts in Shanghai and other cities, and since the majority of them would be only too willing to pay fines in exchange for release from imprisonment, the adoption of such a proposal should bring at least $80 millions for flood relief purposes. Secondly, the Association proposes that with the exception of those sentenced to death as well as those convicted of kidnapping or other grave crimes, all long-term convicts serving sentences of more than five years should be employed in various water conservancy work, such as construction of dykes, dredging of rivers, etc.

The Association points out that such a practice is not without precedent in the history of this country. The Association argues that by affording the convicts an opportunity to expiate their crimes through the rendering of services which will mitigate the sufferings of the flood victims, the proposed measures will have a salutary effect on the convicts and aid in their moral reform.

Refugee Camp to Be Established on Gough Island

At the last meeting of the Shanghai Municipal Council expenditure was authorized of funds to be expended in cooperation with the authorities of Greater Shanghai for the establishment of a refugee camp on Gough Island, but it was left to the Health Committee to supervise details.

At the committee meeting of the Council held on September 8 the Commissioner of Public Works considered it might be desirable to arrange if possible for employment for these refugees in return for the food and shelter to be provided. However, upon a member stating that the administration of this camp would be solely in the hands of the Chinese Authorities, and that the Council's liability was limited to a contribution towards the cost of erecting hutments (which work will be undertaken by the Public Works Department) it was agreed that the question of the employment of refugees is not within the Council's province

American Wheat Not Suitable for Seed

H. H. Love, agricultural adviser to the Ministry of Industry at Nanking, has pointed out in a recent circular an important matter in connection with the supply of seed wheat to replenish the flooded areas in China. Mr. Love says, with reference to the supply of wheat which is being sent out from the United States, that every effort should be made to prevent the Chinese farmers from using any of this wheat for seed. Every effort, he says, should be made to keep them from doing so; those in a position to advise the farmers should use every opportunity to point out the fact that *this seed is not adapted to Chinese conditions*. This is especially true so far as the flooded regions are concerned. This American wheat is a different type than is grown in the Central part of China and has been grown under different soil and climatic conditions so that it would not give good results. Every effort, Mr. Love emphasizes, should be made to obtain and hold all the wheat that is left from the 1931 crop produced in the Yangtze valley and use this for seed. This wheat may be replaced by the wheat brought in from America. This matter is very important he says as it is necessary that the farmers have a good wheat crop in 1932 or there will still be a food shortage in the flooded areas.

John Earl Baker, American Advisor to the Chinese Government, has drawn up a report in connection with the American wheat deal, and also the government's relief schemes. In the course of his report, Mr. Baker declared that it is the definite scheme of the government to employ the able-bodied men from among the refugees to either repair or build dykes while they are fed with free rations. He estimates that the number of laborers which the American wheat will feed (together with their families) is sufficient to repair the dykes along the Yangtsze River before the next high water season.

Mr. Baker also called attention to the importance of using all available means for the establishment of relief centers at outlying points along the river. and to do it speedily so that when the larger bulk of supplies arrives the machinery will be in working order for handling it. If necessary, he recommended, wheat or flour should be borrowed from the mills in Hankow to be replaced later by the American wheat when it arrives.

As a result of a conference among the representatives of the Ministries of Industry, Finance, Communications, Railways, and Interior, it has been definitely decided that foodstuffs be purchased from Manchuria for the flood refugees. It is understood that besides requesting the National Flood Relief Commission to act accordingly, instructions will be issued that the foodstuffs be granted free transportation and exemption from all customs and other dues.

The Menace of Opium in the Wuhan Area

Li Ting-chiu, chief secretary to the National Anti-Opium Association in Tientsin, who recently made a trip to the Yangtsze valley, on his arrival in Shanghai last week stated that the most urgent task that the authorities should undertake for the rehabilitation of the Wuhan area after the present flood disaster is not to deal with the water but rather to try immediately to suppress the opium evil which at present prevails in almost every part of the provinces of Central China.

He reported that even in the time of the flood, opium dens were frequently seen in many hotels and public dwelling houses in many sections of the city of Hankow. In the small vessels plying on the flooded streets, opium and the various opium-eating instruments were to be seen publicly in shipment from one place to another, he said.

The use of rice and wheat for the manufacture of wines and alcoholic liquor should be prohibited during the present emergency period of flood devastations, the Kiangsu Provincial Government points out in a petition to the Executive Yuan.

The Panchen Lama, popularly known as the "living Buddha" of Tibet who is sojourning in Inner Mongolia, has contributed a sum of $10,000 towards the flood relief fund. In a telegram to the Central Government, he reports that he has summoned the entire body of Lamas in Mongolia to chant prayers for three days in order that Heaven may show mercy to the afflicted people.

Advices from Geneva state that the 2nd Committee of the League of Nations Assembly adopted a resolution September 17 inviting all States—whether members or non-members—particularly those in close contact with the Far East, to respond, in so far as it is within their power, to any request made, to take all possible measures for the relief of the flooded areas of the Yangtsze Valley in co-operation with the League, and requesting the League Council to take the necessary steps to render international co-operation effective.

F. W. Maze Suggests Central Control for Yangtsze Valley

F. W. Maze, inspector-general of customs, after returning from Hankow last week said that the primary cause of the Yangtsze floods was the simultaneous occurrence of abnormal rainfall in several large areas adjoining the river.

He expressed the opinion that while afforestation on a large scale might reduce the danger of serious flooding, such afforestation could not be developed for many years, and in the meantime it would seem to be essential that the Yangtsze Valley should be controlled by one central flood-prevention authority, who should be empowered to secure the effective dyking of areas at frequent intervals on the river banks, thus allowing the rising waters to overflow the banks in certain places as much as might be necessary to regulate the height of the river and thereby preserving from inundation large cities and other densely-populated districts.

The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

September 17, 1931.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	66½	—
City of Antwerp	5 % Dec. 1, 1958	99¼	5.02
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	62	10.08
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	103¼	4.81
Chile Government	6 % Jan. 1, 1961	22½	—
City of Vienna	6 % Nov. 1, 1952	73¼	8.82
City of Yokohama	6 % Dec. 1, 1961	99¼	6.06
German General Electric (A. E. G.)	6 % May 1, 1948	62	10.98
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Apr. 15, 1938	56⅝	—
Greek Government	6 % Feb. 1, 1968	75	8.16
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	105	6 09
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1931	99⅞	7.01
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.	6 % July 1, 1954	17	—
Nord Railway Co.	6½% Oct. 1, 1950	106¾	5.89
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	88½	6.42
Oriental Development Co.	5½% Nov. 1, 1958	93¼	6.01
Paris - Lyons - Med. Railroad Co.	7 % Sept. 15, 1958	106	6.53
Republic of Costa Rica (Pacific Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	63	—
Republic of Finland	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	65½	8.91
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	10½	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. w.w.	6 % Aug. 1, 1953	55½	11.65
Saxon Public Works	6½% May 1, 1951	48	—
Saxon State Mortgage Institution	6½% Dec. 1, 1946	52	—
Toho Electric PowerCo. Notes (Japan)	6 % July 1, 1932	99⅜	6.66
Tokyo ElectricLightCo. (Japan)	6 % June 15, 1953	75	8.54
Ujigawa ElectricPower Co. (Japan)	7 % Mar. 15, 1945	100	7.00
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 1, 1957	30	—
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	18⅞	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	34¼	—
Belgian National Rway. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6 % (Amn. Shares)	75¼	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	32½	—
Socony-Vacuum Co	Common Stock	16⅛	—
United Aircraft and Transport Corp.	Common Stock	20¼	—
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	58	—
CubanDominicanSugar Corp.	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	6½	—
Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement Corp.	7 % Cum. Pfd. Stock	10	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	25	—

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	74¾	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5 % 1913/60	64½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913/60	62½	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	41	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	40½	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway	5 % 1908/38	77	—
Hukuang Railway	5 % 1911/1951	23½	—
TientsinPukowRailway	5 % 1908/09	19	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

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Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Firm — Business Done 2,100,000 Shares
September 22

1930-1931 High	Low	Div.$ perSh.	STOCKS	Mon. Sept. 21	Tues. Sept. 22
23½	8⅞	1.00	Adams Express	8⅞	8¼
182¾	92	*6.00	Allied Chemical & Dye	92¼	91
42¾	15½	2.00	Allis Chalmers	15½	15¾
129¾	78¼	4.00	American Can	80¾	80⅛
51¾	16	—	American & Foreign Power	16	15½
31½	9⅛	—	American & For. Power W.	9¼	8⅝
58½	20½	2.00	American Smelting	20½	21⅝
201¾	135½	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	140⅛	138¾
132¾	91¼	*5.00	American Tobacco "B"	91¼	90
80¾	35⅛	3.00	American Waterworks	35⅛	31¼
43¼	17¼	1.50	Anaconda Copper	18	17
87⅞	33¼	5.00	Baltimore & Ohio	33¾	33½
70⅜	33¼	2.00	Bethlehem Steel	35	34¾
76½	46⅛	*3.00	Borden Company	46⅛	45½
38¾	12½	1.00	Borg Warner	12½	12⅝
45⅜	14⅞	1.25	Canadian Pacific Railway	14⅞	13¾
131½	43¼	—	Case J. I.	46¾	46
54⅛	23½	3.00	Chesapeake Corp	23½	21¾
25¾	12⅛	1.00	Chrysler	14¾	14⅛
20¾	7⅛	*.30	Cities Service, Co.	7⅛	7⅞
45⅝	20'	2.00	Columbia Gas & Electric	20⅛	20⅛
16⅝	2⅞	.75	Columbia Graphaphone	2⅞	4⅝
12	5⅜	.40	Commonwealth & Southern	5⅜	5⅛
2¾	1	—	" " warr.	1	1
109⅝	74⅛	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	74⅛	73½
12	5	—	Continental Oil	6½	6½
86⅜	47⅛	*3.00	Corn Products	44⅝	47⅝
3⅞	2	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	2	2
78¾	61½	4.00	Drug Incorporated	63¼	63½
107	69⅝	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	70½	70⅜
185¾	116	*5.00	Eastman Kodak	120½	120
61	19	6% S	Electric Bond & Share	20⅜	20
38⅜	9¾	2.50	Fox Film "A"	9¾	9½
54¾	30¾	1.60	General Electric	30¾	30⅝
56	42¼	3.00	General Foods	42¼	40½
48	27¼	3.00	General Motors	30	29⅛
84⅛	32½	5.00	General Railway Signal	32½	35½
38¾	11	—	Gillette	11	10½
42½	19	2.50	Gold Dust	19	20½
20⅞	8	—	Goodrich Rubber	8	7
52¾	30⅝	3.00	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	33½	31¾
22⅝	8¾	1.00	Granby	8¾	8¼
62½	21	4.00	International Cement	21	22½
4	1⅛	—	International Combu. Eng.	1⅛	1
60½	29	2.50	International Harvester	29	28½
20⅛	8¾	.60	International Nickel	8¾	8½
38¾	15⅜	2.00	International Tel. & Tel.	17¼	17⅛
80¾	40⅝	3.00	Johns Manville	40¾	40
31½	11⅝	1.00	Kennecott	11⅝	11⅝
27¾	9½	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	9½	9½
91	53¼	*4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	53¼	53⅛
63½	36⅛	3.00	Loew's: Inc	38⅛	38⅛
21⅞	11⅜	—	Lorillard P Co. (com.)	12½	12⅝
19	7	—	Ludlum Steel	7	7
29¼	12⅛	—	Montgomery Ward	12⅛	12
40⅞	19	4.00	Nash Motors	19	18½
14¾	6	1.00	Nevada Consolidated Co.	6¼	6¼
132¼	59⅛	4.00	New York Central	60⅜	60⅞
11	4⅜	—	North American Aviation	4⅜	4¾
54⅞	37½	2.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	37½	36
11⅞	5¼	.40	Packard Motor	5¼	5
50¼	16	2.50	Paramount—Publix Corp	16	14⅝
54	31¾	3.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	35	32¾
8½	4⅝	.20	Pennroad Corporation	4½	4⅜
16⅝	4¾	—	Phillips Petroleum	5¾	6½
96	68	3.40	Public Service of N. Jersey	62⅞	61¼
27½	12	—	Radio Corporation	13½	13⅝
24½	9⅝	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	9⅝	9½
54½	40⅝	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	40⅝	40½
63¼	40⅞	*2.50	Sears Roebuck	42⅞	42⅛
10¼	4⅛	—	Shell Union	4⅛	4⅛
23⅜	10⅛	—	Simmons Company	10¾	10½
26½	13⅞	1.60	Socony-Vacuum Corp.	14½	14⅞
54½	35⅛	2.00	Southern California Edison	35⅛	33¾
88⅜	42⅝	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric	42⅝	40
53½	30⅝	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	Unq.	32¼
36¼	18	2.00	Texas Corporation	19⅝	19
55¾	25	3.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	25	25⅜
18	5¼	.40	Trans America	5¼	5¼
72	40⅛	2.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	40⅜	40
205⅛	110½	10.00	Union Pacific Railway	110½	115½
38⅞	18	—	United Aircraft & Transp't	18	17½
31	14¾	.75	United Corporation	14¾	14½
37½	22½	1.20	United Gas Improvement	22½	23
20⅜	8	—	U.S. Rubber	8	7½
152⅜	75⅛	4.00	U.S. Steel	80	80
76¾	17	—	Vanadium	19¾	18½
20⅜	4¾	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	7	7
107¾	45¾	2.50	Westinghouse E. & M.	49	48
72⅝	52	2.40	Woolworth	52	52⅛
*plus extras			Call Money	1½%	1½%

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American-Oriental Finance Co.'s Quotations

1931 High	Low	Book Value	Par Value	Div.	Stocks	Earn. 1930	Estimated Earn. Full Year 1931	Mon. Sept. 21	Tues. Sept. 22	Current Yield
109⅜	67⅞	40	no	3.00	Air Reduction	6.32	4.75	68¼	67⅞	4.4
60	42	137	100	5.00	Amer. Sugar Refining	6.24	4.00	45	43¾	11.4
43	20	16	no	3.00	Canada Dry Ginger Ale	4.43	4.45	21½	20	15.0
52½	15	22	no	3.00	Caterpillar Tractor	4.62	1.50	16	15	20.0
62⅜	39	43	no	2.50	Continental Can	5.04	4.00	39⅝	39	6.4
18	4⅛	—	no	—	Coty, Inc.	0.86	- -	4⅛	4⅛	- -
23	14½	22	no	1.00	Diamond Match	1.59	1.25	14½	16	6.3
74⅜	29½	17	no	6.00	Elec. Auto Lite Co.	5.32	5.00	30	29½	20.4
60¾	24½	37	no	1.00	Elec. Power & Light	2.56	2.85	24¾	24½	4.2
7	5⅛			0.222†	F'damental Trust "A"			5⅛	5⅛	9.1
7¼	5⅜			0.30†	F'damental Trust "B"			5½	5⅜	10.9
73⅛	49	65	no	4.00	Gen. Amer. Tank Car	7.95	6.00	49¼	49	8.2
16¼	7	24	100	—	Int. Printing Ink	6.84	.10	7¾	7¾	- -
43⅞	18¾	71	no	3.00	Mack Trucks	2.60	nil	19	18¾	16.0
83¾	39	17	10	2.80	Nat'l Biscuit	3.41	3.00	39¼	39	7.1
39¾	18⅜	29	no	—	Nat'l Cash Register	3.00	2.00	22	22¼	- -
50¾	23½	15	no	2.60	Nat'l Dairy Products	4.11	3.50	23¼	23⅞	11.0
88	48	22	no	10% S	North American Co.	4.16	4.00	50	48	10%
59½	26¼	24	50	2.50	Otis Elevator	3.44	2.95	26¼	27¼	9.2
65¼	38⅝	40	no	5.00	Safeway Stores	9.02	5.50	52½	52½	9.5
67¾	37½	74	no	4.00	United Fruit	6.67	4.24	38¾	37½	10.7
36¾	11	63	no	1.00	U. S. Realty & Imp.	4.42	1.15	12	11	9.1

† — Interim Div.—6 months
S — Stock div.

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs Pieces; Mille—thousands;

TAIPANG July 22.

(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Green:			
Gunpowder, Ningpo etc.	*Pls.*		234
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:			
Shanghai	*Bls.* 110	*Pls.*	110.45
Bristles, Assorted	,,		168
Egg Yolk, Liquid	,,		417
Feathers, Goose	,,		43
Oil, Camphor	,,		24
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,		883

SHINYO MARU, July 23.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black other kinds, Kiukiang	*Pls.*		106
,, Green, Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,		310
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	*Pcs.*		1,000
,, Weasel, ,,	,,		10,428

PRESIDENT McKINLEY, July 24.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Canned Fruits	*Pls.*		90

FERNWOOD, July 24.

(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	*Bls.* 8,465	*Pls.*	30,149
Carbon Black	,,		738
Gum Resin	,,		471
Wax, Paraffin	,,		421

GULDBORG, July 24.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:

Clear	*Sup.ft.*		34,273
Merchantable	,,		312,269
Ordinary, Sawn	,,		4,221,619

PRESIDENT GRANT, July 25.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	*Bls.* 3,100	*Pls.*	8,908
Aluminium Sheets	,,		36
Canned Asparagus	,,		13
,, Fruits	,,		21
Cheese	,,		7
Coffee	,,		8
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,		19
Hides, Cow	,,		192
Lead, Red	,,		41
Milk, Condensed	,,		19
,, Powder	,,		19
Oranges, Fresh	,,		43
Pitch	,,		624
Saccharine	,,		300
Soda Ash	,,		840
Ultramarine	,,		12
Paints	*Galls.*		2,595
Lemons, Fresh	*Pcs.*		119,400
Motor-cars	*Pcs.*		1
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic: For Motor-cars & Trucks	,,		309
Rubber Inner Tubes: For Motor-cars & Truckr	,,		475
Victrolas	,,		210
Motor-cars, and Trucks, Parts of	*G. Units*		2,972
Treasure: Silver Bars	*Hk. Tls.*		936,871

JAVANESE PRINCE, July 29.

(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton Raw	*Bls.* 800	*Pls.*	2,886
Iron and Steel, Galvanized: Tubes	,,		240
Pipe Fittings	,,		15
Wire Shorts	,,		874
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: Nails, Wire	,,		23
Pipe Fittings	,,		13
Tubes	,,		563
Tinned Plates Plain	,,		1,712
Borax, Crude or Refined	,,		164
Soap, Household	,,		15
Soda, Bicarbonate of	,,		420
Tobacco, Prepared	,,		6
,, Leaf	,,		3,172
Wax, Paraffings	,,		129
Cigarettes	*Mille*		400
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*		9,853
Motor-cars	*Pcs.*		5
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic: For Motor-cars	,,		44
Rubber Inner Tubes: For Motor-cars	,,		44
Automobiles, Parts of	*G. Units*		1,293

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, July 29.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Copper Ingots	*Pls.*		840
Canned Fruits	,,		14
Cheese	,,		16
Hams	,,		47
Ink, Printing	,,		11
Milk, Evaporated	,,		168
Cotton Singlets	*Doz.*		55
Motor-cars	*Pcs.*		4
Motor-trucks	*Pcs.*		10
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic: For Motor Cars and Trucks	,,		32
Timber, Softwood: Ordinary, Sawn	*Sup.ft*		519,652
Merchantable	,,		133,218

GREYSTOKE CASTLE, July 30.

(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	*Bls.* 950	*Pls.*	3,421
Brass Wire	,,		22
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: Tinned Plates, Plain	,,		2,180
,, ,, Strips	,,		84
Steel, Structural	*Pls.*		360
Zinc Plates	,,		14
Flour, Corn	,,		8
Ink, Printing	,,		5
Starch	,,		930
Tobacco, Leaf	,,		1,383
Wax, Paraffin	,,		2,929
Baking Powder	*Doz.*		370
Oil Kerosene in bulk	*Galls.*		31,500
Turpentine, Vegetable	,,		307
Machines, Sewing	*Pcs.*		301
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic: For Motor Cars & Truck	,,		400
Motor Cars and Trucks, Parts of	*G. Units*		5,959

PRESIDENT ADAMS, August 4.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, not Re-reeled and not Steam Filature: White, Wuhu	*Bls.* 3	*Pls.*	2.40
Rhubarb	,,		50

EMPRESS OF CANADA, August 5.

(Agents: Canadian Pacific S.S. Co. Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat	*Pls.*		1,837
Oranges, Fresh	,,		41
Motor-cars	*Pcs.*		5
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic: For Motor-cars	*Pcs.*		25

PAT DOHENY, August 5.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

From U. S. of America

Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*		4 960

PRESIDENT GRANT, August 6.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black: Other kinds, Kiukiang	*Pls.*		30
,, ,, Hankow	,,		13
Silk Piece Goods	,,		2 79½
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions: Shanghai	*Bls.* 21	*Pls.*	19.79
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: Yellow, Chungking, etc.	*Bls.* 10	,,	10.16
Bristles, Assorted	,,		12
Feathers, Duck	,,		50
Feathers Goose	*Pls.*		75
Mats, Rush	*Pcs.*		24,000
Skins, Dog, Tanned	,,		491
,, Weasel, Untanned	,,		1,100

PRESIDENT MADISON, August 7.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Woollen Felt	*Yds.*		78
Apples, Fresh	*Pls.*		15
Canned Asparagus	,,		73
,, Awabi	,,		254
,, Fruits	,,		12
Coffee	,,		8
,, Beans	,,		10
Ink, Printing	,,		97
Oranges, Fresh	,,		75
Paper, Wall	,,		38
,, Unclassed	,,		20
Sulphur Black	,,		162
Aeroplanes	*Pcs.*		4
Bedsteds	,,		40
Motor-cars,	,,		13
Motor-trucks, Chassis of	,,		3
Rubber Inner Tubes: For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,		44
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic: For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,		167
Cigarettes	*Mille*		180
Lemons,	,,		82
Enamels	*Galls.*		42
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,		10,391
Paints	,,		201
Varnishes	,,		213
Enamelled Ironware	*G. Units*		502
Infants' Foods	,,		394
Machinery	,,		22,355
Motor Cars and Trucks, Parts of	,,		9,251
Treasure: Silver Bullion	*Hk. Tls.*		22,797

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, Aug. 7

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton Yarn, Mercerised	*Pls.*		18
Aluminium Sheets	,,		14
Copper Ingots	,,		3,528
Flour, Wheat	,,		810
Hay	,,		27
Paper, Bond	,,		420
Hats, Felt	*Doz.*		32
Timber, Softwood: Ordinary, Sawn	*Sup.ft.*		496,426
Clear	,,		111,579

ATAGO MARU, August 8.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Green: Young Hyson, Hangchow	*Pls.*		11
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,		633
Silk, Waste: Chefoo	*Bls.* 107	,,	300.70
Shanghai	,, 20	,,	66.18
Silk Cocoon Strippings: Shanghai	*Bls.* 18	,,	56.17
Brassware	,,		61
Hides, Buffalo	,,		313

SUNNANVIK, August 8.

(Agents: Melchers & Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang	*Pls.*		287
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	*Pls.*		322
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: Yellow, Tsingtao	*Bls.* 10	,,	9.70
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions: Shanghai	*Bls.* 5	*Pls.*	4.86
Brassware	,,		55
Bristles, Assorted	,,		150

GOLDEN SUN, August 10.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk Pongees, Honan	*Pls.*		41
Seed, Sesamum	,,		6,660

BRYNJE, August 11.

(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:

Merchantable	*Sup.ft.*		68,643
Ordinary, Sawn	,,		750,119

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, August 11.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang	*Pls.*		98
Tea, Green: Young Hyson, Hangchow, etc.	,,		398
Hyson, Hangchow	,,		134
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,		823
Other kinds, Shanghai	,,		1
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai	*Bls.* 20	,,	20.08
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,		41.70
Brassware	,,		62
Feathers, Duck	,,		10
,, Goose	,,		6
Hats, Hemp	*Pcs*		600
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	,,		2,000

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The China Weekly Review

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